INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XVII NO. 239-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9 1929 ONE ANNA

RIDING ROUGHSHOD OVER INDIAN RIGHTS IN KENYA.

Wilson Report, A Reactionary Document.

E. AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION'S STATEMENT.

Indian Govt. And Assembly Must Stand by Settlers.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

Mr. J. B. Pandya, Mr. B. N. Anantani and Mr. Isherdas, members of the East African Deputation, have issued the following statement criticising Sir Samuel Wilson's Report:—

"We have no hesitation in describing this Report as a reactionary and one sided document and an abject surrender to the doctrine of vigorous action of White settlers in Kenya. Sir Samuel Wilson has attempted to draw it picture with an eye to how it would be acceptable to Europeans without regard to how it would be affect Indians and Natives

The following facts stand out glaringly.

(1) The extreme solicitude of Sir Samuel Wilson for the feelings and sentiments however unreasonable or extravagant of the European community in Kenya which he protects and upholds even at the cost of remarkably moderate and reasonable demands of the Indians.

(2) His hint to the Imperial Government of a possibility of a division among the Indian community based on his impression and private talks with individuals.

(3) He was sent by the Conservative Government to soothe the feelings of the European community and make out a case for upsetting the majority report of the Hilton-Young Commission in essential details of federation and constitutional changes in Kenya. This he has done well by adopting the principles of Sir Edward Hilton Young's proposals in regard to constitutional changes in Kenya.

SURRENDERING TO THE WHITES.

The following quotations from the Report prove our contention. Sir Samuel Wilson says: "The Europeans would not accept less than 15 seats and the increase in European seats is a small one as compared with the demand made in the past". He further goes on to say, "One or two of the Europeans whom I interviewed in Kenya were at pains to impress on me that the opinions expressed by the Europeans elected members did not necessarily represent the views of the European community in general. In framing my report I have been guided generally by the views expressed by the accredited representatives whom I interviewed".

INDIANS LET DOWN.

If this procedure was adopted in regard to the European community, why was another adopted in regard to Indians? Sir Samuel Wilson says in his report "Judging from the discussions which I had with some of the leading Indians in Kenya I would not exclude the possibility of the Indian community being prepared to accept nominations to the Legislative Council instead of election, so that they could have an opportunity or proving their good faith and showing that they are genuinely ready to work for the good of the Colony while not aiming at political domination."

In another place he says: "I suggested to the Deputation of the East African Indian National Congress that since there appeared to be no likelihood at the present time of getting local agreement on the question of the communal roll it might be desirable to explore other avenues of approach which might eventually lead to such agreement. My suggestion met with no response from the meeting."

When Sir Samuel was satisfied with representing the European view-point by repeating the parrot cries of the European community why did he consider it necessary to weaken the Indian case by his imaginary talks with individuals?

To begin with, it is bad taste and a weakness to refer to private conversations in a public document of this kind. They cannot be advanced as a ground for serious discussion of a political scheme.

A PURE MISREPRESENTATION.

We confidently assert that Sir Samuel Wilson has misrepresented the so-called private discussions. We say without the slightest hesitation that if this view-point is accepted by the Imperial Government they will find themselves completely mistaken and their false hopes as to Indians accepting nominations are not likely to be realised. Of one thing above all we are absolutely confident and that, is that judging from past experience of the Kenya Government's attitude of hostility to Indian interests that Government is not likely to use its so-called good offices to bring the Indian and European Communities together. Knowing as we do the opposition of the European community to the common roll, unless the Impeiral Government definitely declare for the common roll and introduce the same forthwith, we apprehend that the Kenya Government would hardly get an opportunity to use its good offices.

WARNING TO GOVT.

If the position indicated by Sir Samuel Wilson is really acceptable to any Indian of standing in Kenya why has no one from the Indian community come forward to say so? A clear indication of unity on this question has been given by the Indian community when in Mombasa, where the franchise question does not arise in the Municipal constitution, they refused to accept seats in Municipal Council in order that they may not be misunderstood or mispresented on the question of common roll. We, therefore, warn the Imperial Government not to be misguided by false hopes raised by the Wilson Report on this vital issue. We can boldly declare that there is no section of the Indian community in Kenya who believe in moderate doctrines amounting to betraying the cause of the community and all efforts in this direction have so far failed and are likely to do so in future.

PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTION.

We have opposed the principle of federation and in the event of its being inevitable, demanded an equal number of seats for Indians and un-official Europeans. Sir Samuel Wilson makes the preposterous suggestion that such seats are to be filled on the recommendation of un-official members of the Legislative Council. This is likely to deprive the Indian community of any chance of representation on the Central Legislature which will have the control of important economic questions in which they have great vested interests. The majority of the un-official members in the Legislative Council are Europeans and unless expressly provided as is the case in the Kenya Constitution that so many of the members would be Indians it is highly improbable for any Indian to get nominated to the Central Council. This would provide the Governor with an excuse to refuse to nominate an Indian unless recommended by un-official members of this Council.

INDIAN GOVT. MUST STAND BY SETTLERS.

We are glad of the assurance of

(Continued on page 13.)

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Witness Unable To Identify Accused

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

After the raising of the usual revolutionary cries and singing of songs by the accused were over, the cross-examination of Raghbir Sing, Sub-Inspector, U. P. Police, was continued by Shiv Varma, accused in the alleged conspiracy case to-day. This is the first time the accused cross-examined a witness and it lasted an hour and a quarter.

Mahomed Hanig, the next witness, deposed that six months ago Dr. Gayaprasad and Shiv Varma, accused, took on rent his house in Muhallan Chob Faroshan, Saharanpur. He identified both the accused in Court.

Cross-examined, he replied that he did not make the accused sign the lease deed nor did he record the renting of his house in his books. When the Police search of the house was made, witness was not called.

AN "UNEMPLOYED'S" JOB.

Anwarul Haq who described himself as unemployed said he saw three of the accused living in the "mysterious" house. He caused considerable laughter by the contradicting replies he gave during his cross-examination.

Nanwarlal, Postman, deposed to having delivered letters at the mysterious house addressed to Dr. Ramnath. He could not identify any of the accused.

Mohamed Aslub, Postman, said he delivered a money-order for Rs. 10 in the name of Dr. Ramnath at the house and identified Dr. Gayaprasad as Dr. Ramnath. In his cross-examination witness stated the sender of the money-order had not affixed his signature on the money order form.

MOUSTACHES FOUR INCHES EACH WAY!

Bagirath, a sweeper, who had moustaches about four inches long, when asked what was his age replied fifteen or twenty years (Laughter).

He stated there were three occupants in the "mysterious" house but he could indentify Dr. Gayaprasad only. Later, however, while giving evidence, he pointed to Shiv Varma as the other occupant of the house.

Some of the accused alleged that they saw a policeman pointing Shiv Varma to witness, but the Crown Counsel said witness had identified the accused as he had taken off his goggles which he was wearing before. The Magistrate recorded both the statements.

Owing to Dusehra, the case was adjourned till the 14th instant.—A. P.

"LEAVE ME ALONE."

AGA KHAN SEALS HIS MOUTH.

NEITHER CONFIRMS NOR DENIES ENGAGEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Aga Khan, who has arrived in London, declined to be interviewed in regard to his reported engagement. His Private Secretary said that Aga Khan would like it to be understood that this was his own personal and private affair. The Aga Khan was very busy and he only wanted to be left alone.

He had never confirmed news of his engagement and he was at present not prepared either to confirm or to deny it.

A person in close touch with the Aga Khan said he was not engaged now but that did not mean that he would not be engaged in years time.—Reuter.

Cayt. Barnard Received Gold Medal From R. A. Club.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In recognition of their recent flight to India and back in a week, the Royal Aero Club have awarded gold medal to Captain Barnard and an address of congratulations to the Duchess of Bedford.—Reuter.

SATIN'S CONDITION

Drops Down Unconscious

BARISAL, Oct. 8.

The condition of Satin Sen remains unchanged. He is reported to have fallen unconscious twice early this morning. The other complications such as headache, numbness etc. continue.—Free Press.

CENTRAL STUDENTS UNION FOR LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The inaugural meeting of the Central Indian Students' Union which Mr. Sundar Kabadi, formerly energetic Secretary of Bombay Students' Brotherhood has organised is taking place on October 12th under the Chairmanship of Sir Muhammad Habibulla.

SECOND MARITIME CONFERENCE

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE'S OBJECTION

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Geneva.—At to-day's sitting of the Governing Body of International Labour Office, Sir Atul Chatterjee strongly objected to the holding of the Second Maritime Conference at Geneva in the middle of the winter which would prevent the Far Eastern delegates from attending on account of climate. Sir Atul suggested that the Conference be held in the spring of 1931.

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Yoshisaka, (Japan), suggested that the question be settled in the January session of the Governing Body of the Labour Office.—Reuter.

A FRESH CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE EAST.

The Proprietors of

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

AND

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

TAKE A BOLD STEP AND PLAN AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

YOU LIVE IN A WORLD OF UNCERTAINTIES.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE and the BOMBAY SAMACHAR will soon show you how to

BE FAIR TO YOURSELF AND THOSE DEPENDENT ON YOU.

Watch Further Announcements.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Swami Muktanand Tirtha, a Congress worker of Hardwar, was arrested at Rishikesh under Section 124-A of Indian Penal Code, brought to Saharanpur and placed before the District Magistrate, says a Saharanpur message.—A.P.

AIRMAN COSTES ARRESTED.

MISTAKEN FOR SOVIET AIRMAN

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Tokyo.—A message from Harbin states that the Chinese soldiers took into custody airmen Costes and Bellonte, when they landed, believing that they were Soviet military airmen. Hence the delay of a week regarding the news of their whereabouts.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIR MAIL TIMINGS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

According to a notice issued by the Postmaster of Allahabad in connection with the Dutch Air Mail Service commencing with the aeroplane due at Bamrauli on October 9th the air mails from Amsterdam for Allahabad are expected to arrive on every alternate Thursday.—A. P.

M. N. ROY'S 'HEART-FELT GREETINGS' TO COMRADES

"Overthrow Imperialism Root and Branch from India"

JOURNALIST'S INTEREST IN COMMUNISM

Court Adjourns Till Oct. 14 For Puja Holidays

MEERUT, Oct. 8.

Petitions were filed this morning on behalf of Messrs. Nimbkar, Usmani and Dange pointing out that they wanted personally to move the High Court for bail after the puja vacation, and praying that arrangements be made for their conveyance to Allahabad.

Muzaffer Ahmed who had been discharged from the hospital and removed to jail barracks was present at to-day's hearing.

The court proceeded to record the evidence of the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel, conducted the examination of three C.I.D. Sub-Inspectors from Calcutta who admitted that they used to intercept letters.

Mr. Amritlal Sinha deposed that he intercepted a letter from M. N. Roy addressed to Mazumdar, Secretary of the Independenc of India League, Bengal. This letter was read 'in extenso' by the Prosecution Counsel.

M. N. ROY'S GREETINGS.

The letter, as read, contained a heart-felt greeting from Roy to the supporters of the Independence League, the formation of which, declared Roy, would break away the young men from local policies and programmes and the fight would be commenced for "Full, all round freedom".

Roy severely denounced the scheme of Dominion Status formulated by the All-Parties' Conference. Could dominionised India, he asked, stop paying Britain two hundred crores of rupees a year as profit for capital invested by the latter?

"ELEMENTARY CONDITIONS FOR REAL INDEPENDENCE"

Roy, therefore, prescribed ideals for the Indepence League which must, according to him, include the repudiation of indebtedness to Britain and the confiscation of British capital invested in India, because these were "the elementary conditions for real independence of the Indian people".

Roy directed the Independence League to intervene in the situation effectively by demanding the convocation of a Constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage and recommended a national revolution to attain their objective National revolution meant not only the overthrowing of foreign rule but also destruction of antiquated economic systems and social institutions which had been galvanised by Imperialism as a support to itself. Destruction of feudal land-ownership was the condition for establishment of democracy.

"OVERTHROW IMPERIALISM ROOT & BRANCH".

Roy advised the League next to overthrow Imperialism root and branch. Liquidation of Feudalism as embodied in Native States and Land-lordism was the fundamental task of national revolution. A party desiring such a revolution should therefore go around this task and be a revolutionary party.

JOURNALIST'S INTEREST IN COMMUNISM.

Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, Proprietor of Shri Gaunrang Press, Calcutta, deposed that his press printed some literature for the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal and the bill was issued to Muzaffar Ahmed. Cross-Examined by Mr. Chakravarti, defence advocate, the witness stated that Kishorilal Ghosh was the Honorary Secretary of Indian Journalists' Association and was assistant editor and leader-writer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". Journalists, he said, were taking interest in every topic and so they were also taking interest in Communism.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Muzamdar stated, that he was a member of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta last year. A procession of labourers entered the Congress pandal on the second day of the session. There was no disturbance and they had particularly no grievance against labourers' attitude on that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Langford James witness said that the labourers had no delegate tickets and as a consequence of their meeting inside the pandal, the proceedings of the Congress started at 3 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock which was the scheduled time

The Court then adjourned for the Puja vacation till 14th October. Three days will, it is understood, be set apart as exhibit days.

"SLOW, BUT STEADY, MARCH OF EUROPEANS IN S. AFRICA."

INDIANS ADMITTED INTO CLOSE PRESERVE OF WHITE'S UNION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Durban.—By a large majority of the South African Typographical Union Conference, at present sitting here, decided to admit Indians as members of the Union which is one of the oldest and most influential Unions in South Africa. H. W. Sampson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and President of Union, welcomed the decision as showing that Europeans in South Africa were moving steadily, if slowly, in direction of closer understanding in the light of Cape Town Agreement.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF MHOW-KHANDWA TRAFFIC.

MHOW, Oct. 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mhow, wires under date October 8:—With reference to my wire of the 2nd instant, through communication between Mhow and Khandwa will be resumed from Friday morning, (the 11th inst.), and all passenger trains will run through from that date.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures 5 to 10 Pts Up.

TRADE BUYING AND HEDGE SELLING.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

On the eve of the Bureau report the New York Cotton futures market fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points and closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points. The market opened at rise of 1 point and improved on trade buying but later declined on hedge selling. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 19 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 18.52c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points By noon prices were quoted 1 points above previous closing but again declined and closed at 2 to 3 points down. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved 1 point and sales amounted to 8000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures declinen 16 to 9 points. Empire cotton futures market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points with January 9.87 and March 9.90.

Further private crop estimates are received as under:—

The Garside Cotton Service 14,500,000 bales.

Commercial Appeal condition 54.5 p.c. crop 14,971,000 bales.

Messrs. Proctor and Gamble condition 54.1 p.c. crop 15,025,000 bales.

Gocharan Bureau crop estimate 14,558.000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest 18.99 lowest 18.84.

January highest 18.97 (2-33 p.m.) lowest 18.91 (opening).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Private estimate conflicting varying from 14,494,000 to 15,025,000. Consider 14,750,000 discounted here Think report would have to be 14,500,000 or under to cause ma-

terial sustained advance.

Hemelryk:— "Our Alexandria friends cable concerning cotton Government's estimate crop Sakel 3,528,275, other growths 4,962,334."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.: "New York cables large exports keep market steady."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm. Prices advanced on trade buying, but declined on Southern hedge selling."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Grunning & Co.:—

"The general estimate of the crop is 14,700,000. Garside 14,500,000. With the lights before us we advise purchases."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 7.

December	18.89 plus .06
January	18.95 plus .05
March	19.21 plus .09
May	19.42 plus .09
July	19.31 plus .11
Middling Spot	19.00 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 7.

October	18.56 plus .07
December	18.72 plus .07
Middling Spot	18.51 plus .09

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	18.75
January	18.91
March	19.15

New York. 11-45 a.m.:—

October	18.75
January	18.91
March	19.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 7. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	101,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

	Opening	Closing
October	9.99	9.98—.02
November		9.98—.02
December		10.01—.02
January	10.06	10.04—.02
February		10.05—.02
March	10.12	10.10—.03
April		10.10—.03
May	10.17	10.16—.03
June		10.15—.03
July	10.15	10.15—.03
August		10.11—.03
September		10.08—.01
October		10.03—.02
Middling Spot		10.36 pl.01

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 7.

Demand Bills	485.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7. Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Scinde Fully Good	6.30 plus .05
Scinde Fine	6.55 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	6.80 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.05 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.30 plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.55 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.20 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.50 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.80 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.40 plus .05
Broach Fine	8.65 plus .05
Broach Superfine	8.90 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October	15.47—.16
November	15.50—.16
January	15.79—.09
March	16.04—.08
May	16.30—.08
July	16.45—.08
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	16.50—.15

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Oct.|Nov. s'ment buyers £23-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Nov.|Dec. s'ment buyers £23-15-0.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

Oct.|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £20-18-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Oct.|Nov. s'ment sellers £24-13-9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—Sellers 9-3|8d.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 7.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-7|16.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 7.

Silver:—Decline is due to absence of support. Very little doing.

Spot	23-1|16
Forward	23-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-9|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-13|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills. 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 7.

T.T Berlin on London	20.40
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.85
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.94
T.T. London on Prague	164.18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 7.

Chartered Bank of I A & C	£ 19 1|4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£129 1|2
National Bank	£ 48 7|8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 83 3|4
Conversion Loan	£ 73 5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£ 99 3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 49 3|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 55 1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 64 3|8
Consols	£ 52 7|8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101 7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 91 1|8

NO DOUBT

It is very difficult to know

THE HEART

OF A

KING

BUT

If you want to know,

Please wait up to

SATURDAY NEXT.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 346/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. The undertone was fairly steady but on account of the uncertainty of the American Bureau report the market ruled quiet with some liquidations. Liverpool opening advices were quiet but steady. There was only small turnover of the business in the afternoon and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 345/8

Oomra D./J. 305/8

Bengal D./J. 245

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

October	212.50—2.50
January	207.70—2.60
April	206.70 - 2.30

ROOM RATE.

Bengal 248 D./J.

Broach 347 A./M.

Umra 307 D./J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

100	G G Kesha & Co., Botad	225
100	Arjun Khimji & Co., Karanja	281
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Ellichpur	284
100	K Vishram & Co. Multan	229
100	Forbes & Co., Bengal New	255
100	E. Spinner & Co., Akola	280
100	Bussan & Co., Anjar	300
100	Bussan & Co., Sailu	264
200	Bussan & Co., Aurangabad	264

STOCKS & SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The market was closed to-day for forward business on account of clearing. On cash there was small turnover as under:—

Tata Power Ordi. 655/, 652/8

Tata Power Pref. 1100/

Katni Defds. 750, 751/4

Punjab Cement 12/12

New India Insc. 22/

Scindia 12/

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 78/4.

Port Canning 580/

B. B. Petrol 4/11/6

Telephone Deb. 56/8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September. 2 days.

In full pressed Bales.

	This year.	
Khandesh	148	2,431
Central India	203	8,332
Barsi and Nagar	39	1,837
Hyderabad-Gaorani		376
Berar	526	12,250
Central Provinces	119	4,357
Total Comras	1,035	29,583
Dholera	56	2,536
N.-W. Provinces		376
Rajputana		1,735
Sindh-Punjab		1,272
Broach	204	1,804
Coompta & Dharwar	407	13,655
Westerns-Northerns		5,308
Cocoanada	100	100
Tinnevelly and Combodia		2,237
Persian		34
American		192
Egyptian and African		8,847
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		59
Total	1,802	67,738

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Septeber to 3rd October.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	3,154	68,377
Japan & China	850	69,768
Coast Ports	200	1,000
Up-country by Rail		10,559
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		17,382
Total	4,204	167,086

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Red Leaiy Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	230	
Bengal Fine	220	
Bengal F.G.	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	290/95	265
Yeotmal Fine	280	265
Arvi Fine	280	255
Amraoti Fine	265	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	255
Mulkapur Fine	255	235
Khandesh Fine	255	225
Muthia Fine	225	205
Muthia F.G.	205	195
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	255
Indore Ujjain Fine	270	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	255
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	380/85	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	440	
Busoga	450	

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 7.

Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	£ 72
Spelter Hard Indian brands	£ 21 3|4
Corrugated Sheets (Ton)	£11
Tin English Ingots	£200

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 8.

London ready 23/1

London Forward 23/3

China Op. 2/3/- Clo. 2/2/14.

America cent 50/5.

Ready 52/2.

Asho Op. 52/6 Clo. 52/1 1/2.

Kartak Op. 52/8 Clo. 52/2 1/2.

Tejimandi:—Asho -/9/-

Kartak Rs. 1/1.

GOLD:—

Ready 21/8/-

Asho 21/8/-

Kartak 21/7/6.

N. Manor 21/9/9.

N. City 21/10/3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Wheat May	7	12	9
Wheat Jan	7	12	3
Linseed May	12	15	0
Castorseed July	9	12	0
Cottonseed July	4	7	0
Groundnuts July	11	12	0
Gram Punjab	41	0	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/6 Highest Rs. 51/8 Lowest Rs. 51/5 Closing Rs. 51/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery. February Opening Rs. 56/3 Lowest Rs. 55/11 Closing Rs. 55/14.

Reittances to British Treasury (in pounds sterling-.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Sterling purchased in India:—

Remittances during the week ending 145,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 3,425,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 7,500,000.

Total:—

Remittances during the week ending 145,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 10,925,000.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ex-godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil, Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	1929/30
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 7/10/29	3269900
„ Yesterday do.	101000
Exports to date do.	1126000
Stock at Ports 4/10/29	1277000
„ Interior Towns do.	727000
„ Liverpool 4/10/29	700000
Visible Supply 4/10/29	3106000
Quantity in Sight do.	3489000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	974
Linseed	9,306
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	612
Gingellyseeds	1,003
Groundnuts	5,433
Castorseeds	3,992
Rice	1,617
Myrabollams	1,301
Cottonseeds	7,887
Gram	1,078
Joowar	41
Maize	63
Barley	273
Bajree	822
	Tons.
Coal	176

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Nov.|Dec. delivery paid 43|2-1|4.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Jan.|April delivery paid and sellers 42|-.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 7.

Cottonsed. Bombay, ton:—

Dec.|Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Oct.|Nov. s'ment sellers £17-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria. ton:—

Oct.|Nov. s'ment sellers £19-12-6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October close @ s. 9|3 1|2d. up.

2 1|2d. up.

December close @ s. 9|8 5|8d.

2 3|8d. up

March close @ s. 10|2 5|8d.

2 3|8d. up.

Wheat Chicago:—

December per bushel Dol. 134 5|8 —3|8.

March per bushel Dol. 141 1|2 —1|2.

May per bushel Dol. 145 3|8 —3|8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—

November 20.60.

February 20.70. 5 up.

PRIMAPHONES

(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

PRIMAPHONE-ELECTRIC TABLE GRANDS are equipped with Patent Motophone Electric Motor, a Slow Speed Direct Drive Motor of World Wide Reputation, specially designed and manufactured for gramophones. It successfully replaces the old time mechanical Spring Motor entirely eliminating Perpetual Tiresome Winding of Motors, and is a real Boon to Lovers of Gramophones. For convenience and ease, ELECTRIC PRIMAPHONES HAVE NO EQUAL.

MODEL No. 225 Rs. 250.

Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

Sole Distributors:

Bombay Phono General Agency,

520-22-24, Kalbadevi Road, - - - - - BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address :—"PRIMAPHONE."

The Specialist Up-to-date "Old Order Changeth Giving Place to New".

The advance of medical science has gone so far that what was not possible a few years ago is quite possible now. We can tell your disease by feeling your Pulse and Prove the truth by Personal Demonstration at the spot.

The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the World Famous Physician

BISHAG--RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN,

(Chief Physician and Director,)

He comes from a historical family which was given Estates worth about several thousands of Rupees by NAWAB DOST ALI KHAN in 1725 A.D.

He will Read your Pulse and tell your Disease with amazing accuracy Guaranteed Treatment.

Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Venereals, Female Disorders, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments. TREATED RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS, SURGEONS AND DOCTORS.

SEE HIM IN PERSON AT BOMBAY.

ONLY ANOTHER 11 DAYS Up-to 20th October, 1929.

Between the Hours :— 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

FREE CONSULTATION !

AT THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL,

Ballard Pier, Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, (PHYSICIAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR,)

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

P. O. Box 278, ... MADRAS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE, Catalogues free on request.

TONIC

NAROLINA SYRUP

For Asthama and Broncho-Peneumonia

And

Inotsal Grape Syrup

Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors

FERRERO & BRUNI'S

Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium. For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-known Hospitals & Doctors.

Sole Agents for—

India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd.,

Chemical Dept.

Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.

Speedy Recovery

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized	.. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	.. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	.. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 19-9

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants; We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

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	801 " 1000 " " ... 2.00
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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

[Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*.	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	$78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	$90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	$72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
20th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	$112
B	£60	$105
C	£56	$98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru..	26th Sept.	8th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 858.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
9th Oct.	Sandra ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
9th „	Karapara	East & South Africa.	
11th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi	
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi.	
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.	
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	6886	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	— —	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	— —	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	— —	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	30 Oct. 13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
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DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list. ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Spend 16 annas and you get 32. To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co, Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman,)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
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Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow. Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Lyallpur.
Benares.	Meerut.
Bombay.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore.	Mussoorie.
Cawnpore. City.	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandarabad U.P.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra; Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers — — — and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views - - - - - -

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS
Will not find
A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU," to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to:—
THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced VETERINARY GRADUATE as a whole time Stable Manager for Ghatkopur Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata's Milk Depart. Salary Rs. 75-10-125. Apply SECRETARY. Ghatkopar.
A R1935

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and Agents for the Mutual Help Poor Relief and Banking Society, Head Office Delhi for every unrepresented place in Burmah on monthly salary of Rs. 200 and 50 respectively and office allowance. Preference will be given to those who have insurance experience. For full particulars please apply with two annas stamp to the Manager.
A R 1932

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as PARTNER or ASSISTANT. For terms apply to Box No. 2388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32959

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1892

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WANTED—A Film Company interested in the National aspect of picture show to purchase a seasonal theme. Apply Box No. 2365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1936

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

WELL accomplished young Hindu lady, desires communication with young man of substantial means, view matrimony. Apply Box No. 2369 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M. R1933

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON. Next examinations will be held in Bombay, on 4th, 5th and 6th December 1929. Particulars and Syllabus can be had for three annas in postage stamps. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 32964

MACHINERY TOOLS ETC.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity presents itself to anyone requiring printing machinery. The British India Press is disposing of a large quantity of serviceable plant at low prices to make room for new equipment.—Wharfedale Printing Machines from Royal to Quad Demy Sizes; Platens Crown Folio and Royal Folio; Royal and Foolscap Litho Machines; Hand Presses; Cutting Machines, etc. Apply to the Bombay Stationery Mart, 123, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay or to The British India Press, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay.
T 32952

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 9, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for levelling, laying cement concrete surface and providing drainage arrangement at the private street known as Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 7th October, 1929.
32963

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 2214 of 1927.

DAMJI KORSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KUVERJI KURPAL and others ..... Defendants.

To consider Decretal order of reference, dated 21st November, 1928 filed herein on 10th July, 1929.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
The Defendants,
1. Kuverji Kurpal
2. Nanji Velji Kurpal
3. Hirji Dharsi
4. Bai Gangabai widow of Virji Monsey.
5. Jakhoo Kuverji
6. Damia Khiara
8. Maganlal Karsanji
9. Premji Karsonji
11. Talaksi Khimji
12. Shamji Khimji.

By virtue of an order of reference made in this cause, I, hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 17th October, 1929, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1929
(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
32965

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookin and his heirs of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th October, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:—

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.

2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.

3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis.

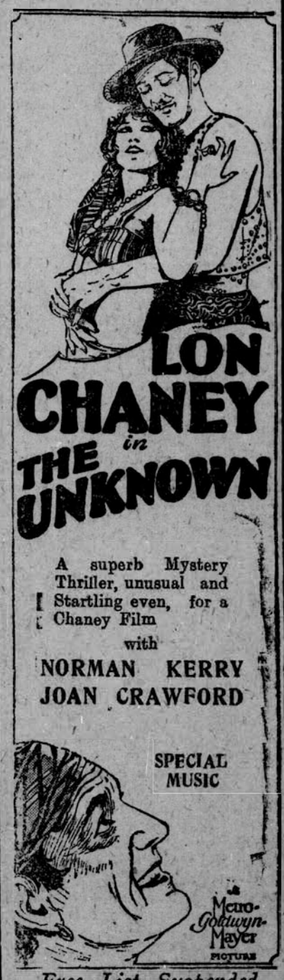
The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors at 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at 122, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
LAST THREE DAYS
DAILY At 6-30 & 10 P.M.



A superb Mystery Thriller, unusual and Startling even, for a Chaney Film
with
NORMAN KERRY
JOAN CRAWFORD
SPECIAL MUSIC

Free List Suspended.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
With STAGE DANCE
2nd Instalment Last Seven Parts
Krishna's Most Romantic Picture
SOCIETY BUTTERFLY
FEATURING
Miss GULAB, Miss ARMELINE,
Mr. NANDRAM PAHELWAN,
Mr. VISHNU, Mr. JOSHI,
Hairraising Climax & Attractive Plot
Also STAGE DANCE with SONGS by
MISS SHAHJADIBANU
TIME AS USUAL
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road
NEXT WEEK
Surya Film's Production
"HEART OF A KING"
An awespiring story of one outlaw

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF SOLAPURI COATINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Champa Gali, opp: Sancha Gali, Mulji Jetha Market:—By order of Messrs. V. Dhunji & Co., Cloth Selling Agents of the Framji Petit Mills and on account and at the risk of Shah Tikuchand Kesarimal:—

70 Bales, each 60 pieces, Solapuri Coatings, 22 inches 24 yards, 3-1|2|4-1|2 lbs. No. 1255-1255B.

The said goods are offered for sales as they are to be found lying in the mills.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
PALAIS DE DANSE
FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

NEXT SATURDAY
The 12th October 1929
will be shown the first Arabian Picture of
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM Co. of KOLHAPUR
NAMED
MIDNIGHT GIRL
Featuring
Miss KAMLADEVI
A TALE OF SOBS AND SMILES
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Friday 11th October 1929, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
In aid of the SIND RELIEF FUND.
The Gujerati Amateurs Present
SOCIAL COMEDY
KAKANI-SHASHI
By K. M. MUNSHI.

CAST.

MANHARLAL:—Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Bar.-at-Law.
KUNDANLAL:—Mr. T. S. Vyas, Bar.-at-Law.
MOTIRAM:—Mr. P. M. Chauhan, B.A.
INDRAJIT:—Mr Jyotindra Dave, M.A
GULABDAS:—Mr. Devidas Kasabvala, Solicitor.
DURLABHRAM:—Mr. Raman Munshi.
GAURISHANKER:—Mr. Raman Desai, B.A.
VALLABHRAM:—Mr. S. C. Win, B.A.
SHASHIKALA:—Miss Shantila Desai, B.A.
VIDHUMUKHI:—Miss Sarla Desai.
GANGABEHEN:—Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.
PIROJA:—A Parsi Lady.
SHIVGAURI:—Mr. Anant Win B.A.

Prof. Devdhar's Orchestra will play Indian Music during the intervals.

Garba in Act III has been arranged by Mrs. Manibehen Mathuradas Mavji and will be led by Mrs. Manekbehen Merchant and Mrs. Vrij Kumari Purshottam.

RATES:—Rs. 30, 20, 15, 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

BOOKING AT:—
MESSRS. N. C. DALAL & CO., Solicitors,
111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
AND FROM 10 A.M. AT THE OPERA HOUSE ON FRIDAY, 11TH INST.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
REGINALD DENNY
In his latest Talking Picture
HIS LUCKY DAY
Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAME ZOMAH
The Unsolved Mystery
MURRAY
The man who has baffled the Police of the World.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Most Dramatic Picture of The Season
THE BLUE DANUBE
featuring
LEATRICE JOY, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT, NILLS ASTHER.
A Modern Version of BEAUTY and THE BEAST.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Stirring Action Drama
"OUTLAWED"
With
TOM MIX
And his wonder horse
TONY
It is said to be one of the finest he has made and boasts several entirely new thrills!

AMUSEMENTS.

NO DOUBT
It is very difficult to know
THE HEART
OF A
KING
BUT
If you want to know,
Please wait up to
SATURDAY NEXT.

Owing to the Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS
Super Social Picture
"SPECULATOR"
Featuring
Miss Jamna, Miss Kumudini, Mr. Thomas and Vaidya and other well known stars of the Company.
DON'T MISS
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING! COMING!
Precious Picture—"MAHASUNDAR."
Imperial Picture:— "INDIRA."

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS.

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches of distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. Modern Indian scientists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sr J. C. Bose; Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramaunjan. With their Portraits.

PRICE RUPEES THREE.
To Subs. of "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Christians." Biographical sketches of poets, publicists, ministers of the Church, etc. With 13 illustrations Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"Indian National Evolution." By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"The Governance of India." By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to Subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

HUSBAND ANXIOUS TO GET WIFE ACQUITTED.

"Further Disclosures in Javeri" Murder Case.

APPROVER'S STORY OF THE ALLEGED PLOT.

With tense excitement, the crowd of interested spectators among whom were several ladies listened to the thrilling story of the plot to shoot the wealthy exchange broker, Vithaldas Gijabhai Jhaveri, as it was gradually unfolded during further evidence by the approver, Johur Ahmed Hussein alias Babulal, before Mr. Justic Rangnekar and a common jury at the Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday. Monghibai who is on bail was sitting on a chair with her face heavily veiled, while the other three accused were in the dock.

A remarkable feature of the case is that the intended victim of the alleged plot, Vithaldas Gijabhai Javeri is reported to be anxious to secure the acquittal of his wife Monghibai (first accused) and is using his financial and other resources for her defence. It is also reported that he tried to have the case against her withdrawn, but the police who have taken up the prosecution refused to allow this. It will be recalled that he stood a surety for his wife when she was bailed out on Rs. 5,000.

The accused in the case are Monghibai, the broker's wife, (2) Krishnaram Rajaram, their former cook who is alleged to be her paramour, (3) Govind Velji Soni, Monghibai's brother, and (4) Karson Giga.

APPROVER'S CONFESSION.

The approver Johur Ahmed Housein alias Babulal who is the first witness for the prosecution narrated the details of the plot as it was hatched in the house of one Amarbai. He admitted that he was sent to jail four or five times for theft and that he was deported by the police. He used to often get drunk and assault the police. Explaining his complicity in this case, he said he wanted to swallow the reward of Rs. 2,000 but did not want to commit the murder.

Mr. Velinkar (Counsel for Monghbai), cross-examining—Then why did you go out on the shooting expedition that day?—The second accused fell at my feet and entreated me to do the work soon. He said he would be master of lakhs if I did the work and he promised to maintain me throughout my life.

Further cross-examined, witness said a month before he was arrested, he waited in vain for Javeri's return till 1 a.m. to get a chance of shooting him. After that he had committed several thefts along with others including the second accused's brother-in-law. The cooks working in the houses of various persons used to give information to the second accused his brother and his brother-in-law who passed it on the witness and others who were to commit the thefts. The second accused used to take charge of all the stolen property.

WIFE FALSELY IMPLICATED?

Mr. Velinker—I put it to you that you and Amarbai and your other conspirators have concocted this story about killing Javeri—No.

And I put it to you that you took advantage of certain papers stolen by your thieves for implicating the first accused (Monghibai)—That is not true. Monghibai herself wanted to get rid of her husband.

You have been granted a pardon with regard to all the burglaries you have committed?—Yes.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. K. B. Dastur, Counsel for second, third and fourth accused.

When you are at large, how many thefts do you commit on an average in a month?—Every thing depends on the booty. If I commit theft and get a lot of property, then I don't stir out for a year (Laughter).

How many thefts you have committed so far?—I have not kept a record.

About 150?—I cannot say. We have got a gang of persons whose business is to assault and commit thefts.

You frequently change your residence?—Yes, every dangerous character has got to do that (Laughter).

The judge, here warned the witness to give straight answers to the questions and "not deliver long speeches."

Further questioned, witness replied he was given a Javeri's photograph by Krishnaram (Second accused) who said he had got it from Monghbai. At first Govind, the third accused (Monghibai's brother) was to pay him his reward of Rs. 2,000 but he went away to his native place, saying that his sister (Monghibai) would give the amount to Krishnaram (the cook) who would pay the same to the witness.

Would you be surprised that Javeri has not acted upon your story and never made any complaint to the police?—That is perhaps because he wanted to save his reputation.

Amarbai, the women at whose house the plot was hatched was the next witness to be examined.

Telegraphmen In Conference

—:o:—

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

RS. 4 A MONTH PENSION AFTER 30 YEARS' SERVICE!

The first session of the All-India Telegraph Workers' Conference met on Tuesday evening in Sir C. J. Hall under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. A number of delegates has come from upcountry to attend the Conference. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and said the Government of India had turned a deaf ear to all the representations made on behalf of the Telegraph workers to redress their grievances. Mr. Ginwalla referred to the invidious distinction made between Telegraph and Postal workers though the duties of both were equally responsible. Time had come for the Telegraph men to assert themselves and take direct action. Unless Government of India were prepared to class the Telegraph workers as superior servants along with postmen within a reasonable time, they must make the necessary preparations for a strike to rouse up the Government from their long lethargy.

SEND ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

He, therefore, appealed to the workers to organise themselves and send a final ultimatum to the Government of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his presidential speech referred to the memorial of the Telegraph men to the Government in July, 1927 wherein they had detailed their grievances. Last year Mr. N. M. Joshi interviewed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs along with Mr. Surve and urged him to quickly deal with the grievances of the Telegraph men but so far the Government had not moved in the matter.

RS. 4 A MONTH AFTER 30 YEARS SERVICE!

Mr. Ginwalla was obliged to warn the Government and to call upon the men to get ready for the fight and redress their grievances. The average income of a Telegraph man was Rs. 40 per month and Mr. Mehta said in a city like Bombay it was very hard for a man with a family to pull on that salary. After serving for 30 years a pension of Rs. 4 per month was given to a Telegraph man which was extremely inadequate. He, therefore, advised them to class themselves as superior class which would entitle them to a pension of half their salary. They worked hard and it was but natural that they should have a decent income in their old age.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

POONA RACES

2ND AUTUMN MEETING.

—:o:—

SELECTIONS—By "SENEX."

2-0 P.M.—THE HOLKAR PLATE. DIV. I.
MY HOPE 1
JALAL 2
MUYASSAR 3

2-3-0- -P.M.
THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. II.
WARWICK 1
VITA 2
SPECULATION 3

3-0 P.M.
THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. III.
SUNNY DAY 1
NOBILITY 2
MASHAL 3

3-30 P.M.
THE DECCAN H'CAP.
POLYCLES 1
DRY SUGAR 2
SWANK 3

4-0 P.M.
THE LONSDALE SELLING PLATE.
WOOER 1
HENRIETTA 2
THIS FREEDOM 3

4-3-0 P.M.
THE HOPEFUL PLATE.
YOUNG HILAL 1
O'BRIEN 2
MAY 3

5-0 P.M.
THE EBOR H'CAP.
ARCH KNIGHT 1
DE BEERS II 2
PANDORA'S BOX 3

5-30 P.M.
THE CURZON PLATE.
SERMON 1
PACK UP 2
GALLANT GAEL 3

6-0 P.M.
AASUF 1
PRINCE EDWARD 2
SARSAM 3

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "More" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Morrison" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 5th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst.

Saturday (the 12th inst.) is a Post Office holiday on account of "Desehra".

B.P.C.C. ELECTION FROM "C" WARD.

Altogether 22 nominations have been received for 13 seats in the B.P.C.C. from the Bhuleswar Ward. The election will therefore take place as announced earlier, on Sunday (the 13th instant) in the Congres Committee's office (Opp. Bhangwadi Theatre between 12 to 6 p.m.)

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

A lecture will be delivered in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Charni Road to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Wamanrao Mangesh Dubhashi on "Talk to Young Men" under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Subnis.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha, Mr. N. R. Fatak, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Ramdas and Pratapgar Diety" at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) in the Navaratra Mahotsav Pandal, at Dadar.

'F' WARD D. C. C.

The following nine members have been duly declared elected for the nine seats on the B.P.C.C. from the 'F' Ward:—(1) Mr. Abid Alli Jafarbhai, (2) Mr. S. A. Brelvi (3) Mr. B. J. Deorukhakur, (4) Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar, (5) Mr. B. Nigam, (6) Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy, (7) Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, (8) Mr. V. K. Tawde and (9) Mr. G. Wishwanath.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO THE POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. S. R. Machve treated 216 patients during the month of September 1929 out of whom 132 were males and 84 females. Spectacles were given free to five poor patients.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association will be held on Saturday, (12th inst.) at 5 p.m. at the St. Teresa's School Hall (Near Opera House Tram Terminus), Girgaum, to express its deep sense of regret at the deaths of Dr. Edmund Almeida and Mr. Stephen M. Pereira.

DIVALI SPORTS.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Annual Divali Sports will be held this year on Saturday and Sunday (the 26th and 27th inst.) on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground. There are about 18 events for competition for ladies, children and gentlemen. Entrance fee and other particulars can be obtained from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

—:o:—

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The celebration of the 2nd Dasara Sammelan will come off on Saturday (the 12th inst.) at the Dharmalaya Lodge, Shankarshet's House, Thakurdwar, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) when Prof. V. G. Rao will preside and distribute the prizes.

Boycott Whitley Commission

—:o:—

MATUNGA MEETING'S PROTEST

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Youth Laegue and the Whitley Commission Boycott Council of Action, a public meeting was held on Monday in Mr. Jivraj Nensey's Bungalow, Matunga. Mr. S. V. Deshpande presided. There was a large gathering present on the occasion.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive moved the main resolution which was supported by Messrs. H. D. Rajah, and Mr. Purandhare of G. I. P. Railwaymens Union. The meeting terminated late at night.

The resolution is as follows:—

"Whereas the Whitley Commission has been appointed by the Imperialists Government with the only object of facilitating the task of crushing the growing militant movement of the class conscious workers of this country and thus stabilising the tothering strutcher of Imperialist domination and whereas the wholesale arrest of left-wing trade union leaders, raiding of Trade Union Offices and the ruthless sufferstive of strikes with the help of Police and Military and the series of repressive legislation against labour are a clear indication of the fact that the Government which has appointed this Commission in a mere intrument of Imperialist exploitation.

Therefore this meeting of the youths of Matunga emphatically declares that Whitley Commission should be completely boyoctted and assures the working class of its whole-hearted support in all the demonstration for effecting the carrying out the boycott."

CHARMING INDIAN PEOPLE

—:o:—

MADAME ZOMAH'S TRIBUTE

Madame Zomah's, the well-known English lady, who has been giving mind reading demonstrations at the Opera House paid a tribute to the Indian people in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative.

She said that this was her first visit to India, and she never thought uptil now that Indians were such an intelligent and charming people. Indian women were indeed very lovely she added.

After giving her farewell performance at Opera House on Wednesday night, Madame Zomah will proceed to Poona and thence to Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Madras, Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta and other centres. She hopes to visit Bombay again on her return journey to England after finishing her Eastern tour.

MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE FAILS.

—:o:—

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, delivered judgment on Tuesday in the case in which Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Cooper stood charged under section 406 I. P. C., with having misappropriated moneys belonging to his brother, Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper, B.A. L. M. and S, and M.B. (London). The charge framed against the accused was in respect of Rs. 9,000 belonging to his brother.

The Magistrate, after discussing the evidence at great length held that the evidence in this case was not inconsistent with the defence and accordingly acquitted the accused.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

The prosecution story is that the complainant Dr. M. B. Cooper and the accused Mr. J. B. Cooper are brothers and that their father died in 1912 leaving behind considerable moveable and immoveable properties including some landed property. The complainant was then in England prosecuting his studies and the probate of the Will was obtained by the accused.

The prosecution case arose out of a sale deed belonging to the complainant and the accused of a property at Sayad Mukhi Street, Mandvi, which formed part of the estate left by their father. The earnest money for the same namely Rs. 5,000 was paid on 31-8-22 to the accused, and the balance of Rs. 30,000 was paid in October 1922, when the sale was completed, out of this Rs. 12,000 was paid to their brother-in-law. The complainant alleged that the balance of Rs. 18,000 remained with the accused and that the accused misappropriated the same, having made false entries in the account books. The complainant's share was Rs. 9,000. The complainant, therefore charged the accused with misappropriating the same.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the complainant was on terms of bitterest enmity with him. The complainant, he said, had launched this prosecution out of malice and ill-will against him.

The Magistrate was not disposed to believe the evidence of the complainant. Some of the statements, which the complainant had submitted, the Magistrate thought were made with a view to cast as much discredit on the accused, to prejudice him in the eyes of the Court. Each party, he stated, had made allegations against each other, and if the amount of Rs. 18,000, had not been accounted for by the accused, it was improbable that the complainant would have kept quiet all this time.

He was of the opinion that the evidence was not inconsistent with the defence and therefore acquitted the accused.

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To-day's Opening Rate	18.95
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Difference	—.37

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 8.
Previous Closing Plate	10.04
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Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.89
Difference	—.15

Broach April-May Expectation 339.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Oct. 8.
Silver Ready	22 15 0
Lower	0 2 0
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Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Oct. 8.
1st Settlement	52 3 0
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INDIAN MUSICAL COMPETITION.

On 12th inst. there will be held a competition under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya in Theosophical Hall, Chowpaty. The names of the Examination Committee are as given below:—

President:—Khan Sahib Alladiakhan.

Members:—Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. M. Dinkarrao, Mr. Baboorao Gokhale, Mr. Balkrishnabuwa Kapaleshwari.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

—:o:—

The Prize-Giving Ceremony of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Public Health School and the Annual Function in connection with the Society's newly started (1) Maternity Home, and (2) Lady Lloyd Infant Welfare Centre, (which is the City Branch of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society) will be held at the headquarters of the Society, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, on Monday (the 14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m., when Her Excellency Lady Sykes will preside and give away prizes and certificates.

—:o:—

GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA DISPENSARY.

During the last 3 months ended 30th September last attendance at this charitable dispensary at Thana was 8868 out of whom 4808 were males and 4060 were females.

UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU REPORT ON COTTON GINNED.

RUNNING BALES, COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES.

Ginned to close of Business	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
July 31	36,970	87,382	162,283	47,770	161,632
Aug. 15	304,000	280,530	455,388	182,255	579,291
Aug. 31	1,570,000	956,486	1,533,577	696,556	1,886,399
Sept. 15	3,54,000	2,498,252	3,504,995	2,509,103	4,282,066
Sept. 30	5,906,000	4,961,032	5,944,739	5,643,139	7,126,248

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS

U. S. Bureau Reports

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Estimated Acreage	48457000	46695000	42683000	48898000	47448000	40405000
Harvested Acreage	.....	45341000	40168000	47087000	46053000	41360000
Revised Acreage	.....	46946000	41905000	48730000	48090000	42641000
Total Ginnings	.....	14269000	12777000	17755000	16123000	13639000
Linters	.....	1070000	870000	1037000	1044000	858000
Aug. Condition	69.6	67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4
Aug. Crop	15543000	14291000	13490000	15621000	13566000	12251000
Sept. Condition	55.4	60.3	56.1	59.6	56.2	59.3
Sept. Crop	14825000	14439000	12692000	15166000	13740000	12787000
Oct. Condition	55.3	54.4	54.2	51.3	56.5	53.5
Oct. Crop	14915000	13993000	12678000	16627000	14760000	12499000
Nov. Crop	.....	14133000	12842000	17918000	15386000	12816000
December Crop	.....	14373000	12789000	18618000	15603000	13153000

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

(Continued from page 6.)

Meanwhile, the reader will have seen the motives which actuate the school of which your correspondent is a typical representative. There is the very thoughtful critique of Mr. D. R. D. Wadia. There is the reasoned and masterly survey by Mr. Khandalavala. None of these disturb the serenity of the protagonists of "pious frauds." They want to have it out with me alone. It is personality not principle that matters with this school of priest-craft.

Nor need I be in any uncalled-for hurry. I have not the slightest apprehension that the "Bombay Chronicle", unlike some of the Parsi papers, is accessible to the influences which will unfairly cut short my arguments and give the public the impression of my inability to meet the frontal attacks of a gang of opponents most of whom consider discretion the better part of the valour and refuse to join issue with me where they have not the advantage of pliable and docile editors.

October 8.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1929.

The Poor Betrayed

—:o:—

Many must have experienced a mild surprise at learning that the Bombay Legislative Council had passed the second reading of Mr. S. K. Bole's Bill lowering the City Corporation franchise. But the surprise was necessarily short-lived. Vested interests took alarm and got busy. Within two days the Council again found its natural level and rejected the Bill by a majority of 36 votes against 30. Its failure is easily explained. The ancient struggle between the rich and the poor is becoming very acute now all the world over and the rich in no part of the world have shown any disposition to part with a privilege they have enjoyed. When they feel that justice is not on their side, they deceive others and themselves by raising false cries of mobocracy, "red" ruin, or "Kamatipura" Raj, however baseless and senseless the cries may be. And when a Government secretly or openly sympathise with them, they score for the time being. But the injustice of the poor cannot remain for ever unredressed. It is to be doubted if even Mr. Bole was earnest enough. He had carried on little propaganda for his Bill outside the Council. He is reported to have moved the third reading of his Bill without uttering a single word in its favour. The debate on the whole was poor in argument and consisted for the most part of accusations and counter-accusations. The Government began by making a show of neutrality but finally many officials voted against the Bill. The show of neutrality proved in effect to be a dodge. Mr. Nariman stated a plain truth when he said that there was an impression among the masses of the people that Capital and the State were conspiring for their downfall. But how long can reaction be prevented?

Let us see what the inevitable reaction will be. The Bill was as cautious a compromise between the claims of rich and the poor as a compromise could be. The "Indian Daily Mail" rightly observes that, even if the Bill were passed, 'the capitalist and the middle classes ..... will continue to be returned in nearly the same proportions as at present." If that is so, it was most inexpedient for the capitalist and middle class Councillors even from their own point of view to have killed the Bill. When the poor and their leaders find that the rich are so uncompromising, they will naturally tend to be, human nature being what it is, equally uncompromising. And the rich will hardly relish the consequences. When un-earned privilege is voluntarily surrendered, it disarms much of the natural opposition to it. But when it seeks to perpetuate itself, it will be stormed and its fall is but a question of time. Next time the franchise question is considered by the Council, the choice will be, not between a ten rupee and a five rupee franchise, but between the latter and universal franchise.

There are certain features connected with the fate of the Bill which deserve notice. Probably for the first time in the history of Legislative Councils, a Bill has been thrown out at the third reading after having passed through two divisions. The interval of a day, Sunday, was, as we stated above, fully utilised by the die-hards. The so-called Progressive party of the Bombay Corporation as usual was active and had sent several S.O.S.'s to its members to muster strong to oppose the measure; but the most objectionable part of the sorry affair was the presence in the lobbies of Mr. A. R. Dalal, the first Indian Municipal Commissioner, who, according to certain reports, was responsible for several members of Government benches throwing in their lot with the Opposition and thus increasing the number on the final division. Though Mr. Nariman had hurried back to his post in time and made a valuable contribution to the final debate, still it was unfortunate that other Bombay members, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Balubhai T. Desai, and F. J. Ginwalla, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji were conspicuous by their absence, and they must share the responsibility for the result. We hope they will be sternly called upon by their electorates for an explanation of their conduct. In fact, throughout the session many representatives from Bombay have been conspicuous by their absence. Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Munshi and Dr. Gilder were absent at a critical stage of the Goonda Bill when with their assistance and that of two other members who did not vote, the Opposition would have carried the amendment transferring the power of deportation from the Commissioner of Police to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and thus changed the entire aspect of the measure. During this session, while the Nationalist mofussil members have shown a better record of attendance, the representatives from the City of Bombay cut sorry figures. Those who, like Messrs. Balubhai, Ginwala and Munshi, were expected to put up a strong fight against Government, were generally absent, capitalists like Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Hooseinbhoy Lalji, made common cause with the bureaucracy, "representatives" of Labour like Mr. Asavle, betrayed Labour and the reactionaries remained true to their tradition. We also trust the Corporation will take notice of the conduct of their Indian Commissioner.

Marking Time

—:o:—

A Free Press message from London states that the prospect of an announcements of policy regarding Indian "reforms" by the MacDonald Government has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Simon Commission circles. The message proceeds to narrate how the MacDonald Government hastened to their Delphic Oracle in regard to Indian policy, Sir John Simon, before whom official Labour had shown itself willing to bend the knee, even when it was in opposition and had not tasted the sweets of power. The Oracle is reported to have counselled postponement of the announcements, so that much to the convenience of the Labour Cabinet, it can shelve discussion of its Indian policy to some period very convenient to itself, after it has tackled problems of far more urgent importance for future vote-catching purposes, problems like disarmament and unemployment the solution of which strikes the imagination of the British electorate.

Meanwhile India can wait. Lord Irwin is credited with being commissioned by the Labour Government to retail for the benefit of politically-minded Indians, in his speeches after return to India, little bits of what is presumed to be official Labour's policy towards India. But the process of fooling India cannot go in indefinitely and the rumour current in London that the Simon Seven have confessed that they are unable to produce an agreed report, indicates that the delaying tactics which the MacDonald Government evidently desire to pursue in defining their Indian policy will be continued until well after February next. But India who is determined to secure genuine Dominion Status is not particularly concerned about these tactics. Her fight for securing her objective will continue whether Whitehall smiles or frowns. It is in their own interests that the MacDonald Government should take a bold line and indicate immediately in a practical manner that they are in entire sympathy with the Indian demand. Their studious silence on one pretext or the other is sure to widen that full of distrust between Britain and India which they profess they are anxious to bridge.

Rights Of Political Prisoners

—:o:—

It will be recalled that in his weak defence in the Assembly of the conduct of the Government of Burma in their treatment of Rev. Wizaya, the Burmese priest who fell a martyr to the heartless regulations of a medieval Jail code, the Home Member in the Government of India assured that body, that the whole question of the treatment of political prisoners was being reviewed by Government and that local Governments were being asked to submit their views indicating lines of reform. The communique issued by the Government of Burma, regarding the death of Rev. Wizaya is a verbose production which ignores the causes which led this priest to invite death rather than suffer the ignominy of the restrictions imposed upon him even while he claimed to observe the ritual of the faith he held dear. On the contrary the Government of Burma accuse him of having resorted to hunger-strike in order "to extort unreasonable concessions from Government." One cannot expect from the Government of Burma any helpful contribution towards the problem of reform of a barbarous Jail Code but other local Governments will, we hope, adopt a humanitarian attitude towards it in submitting their views to the Government of India. But may we inquire what the Government of Bombay have done in regard to this urgent matter? It is imperative on their part to appoint a representative committe which will thoroughly investigate the whole question and make recommendations for effecting radical reform in the treatment of political prisoners.

Government's Duty

—:o:—

Replying to an interpellation in the Legislative Council, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai stated: "Government have not issued any special orders regarding construction of wells for the Depressed classes. They have, however, directed all the Collectors to advise local bodies to consider the desirability of throwing open to the untouchables all public wells, etc." The language of the instructions given to the Collectors is too tame. If Europeans or Government servants were prevented from using public places freely, Government, we are sure, would not be satisfied with asking Collectors merely to "advise" local bodies "to consider the desirability of throwing open" all public places to Europeans and Government servants. It is the duty of every self-respecting Government to safeguard the elementary right of every citizen. If Government is unwilling or too incompetent to do that, it is the duty of the aggrieved "untouchables" to assert their rights by all letigimate means including Satyagraha.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

"PIOUS FRAUDS"

The writer of our leading article on the "Teaching of Zoroaster" states:—

Mr. M. P. Madan in your today's (October 8) issue has come down a peg or two which is very satisfactory. It is, at any rate, a lucid period: and let us hope it will not be followed by the Miltonic "total eclipse without all of day." I do not know whom to congratulate, Mr. Madan or his associates who supply him wit references to Bartholomae. F your correspondent, who is innocent of German and much more as the sequel will prove, no longer goes violently sick at the mention of Western and especially German authorities. If he continues in the same mood of hones enquiry he will soon see eye to eye with the most advanced scholars in Zoroastrianism like Hertel.

The researches in Avesta follow two distinct courses. One relates to strict philology and presupposes profound knowedge of linguistics. The second is more general and relates to the religion and culture of Iran as a whole. To the first cass belongs the study of individual words like the Avesta term for Magi. Here the result of the latest researches are crystallized by Moulton who takes, of course, into consideration Bartholomae and others. And this is Moulton's verdict.

"In the Avesta the 'name (Magi) only occurs once, in a prose passage, Yasna 657.' The passage belongs to some very late period in which the priesthood uses at last a name that had been used of them by outsiders for ages, probably as a depreciatory title;" all which is a slap in the face of certain people who are still living in the last century with regard to Avesta researches.

At the same time those who consider the question of the original principles of Parsi religion have also arrived at certain conclusions as to the nature of the Yeshts. And here the general outline initiated by Burnouf and others has scarcely been modified during the whole century. The Yeshts are anti-Zoroastrian in so far as they glorify the godlings whom Zoroaster displaced. The words of Carnoy are here peculiarly appropriate. "Devas under the name of Yazatas have been admitted into the host of Hormuz. The Iranian population has gradually secured the victory of the doctrine bearing the name of Zoroaster but at the price of compromise with the current beliefs common among the people. Much more clearly is this brough about by Moulton. Can there b anything clearer than this?

"'The religion of Yeshts was practically the unreformed Iranian polytheism, with the Reformer's name retained to atone fo the absence of his spirit'."

"There were two successive movements, one of mere relapse the other of drastic innovation, which created the later Avesta an 'transformed Zarathushtra's religion till it would have been hardly recognised by him.' The mischie was only partially undone b the Sassanian reformers, wh could not revive the Prophet's spirit for the multitude of clouds that had arisen to hide him."

"There is no need to attempt any reconciliation for the age o the Yashts; for we have seen already that 'the religion of the Yashts is frankly independent o Zarathushtra and far older than his reform, to which it only yields an occasional lip-service'."

Should your correspondent, however, be again attacked by a fit of Occidento-phoebia, I would ask him to consult his Kanga who both in his Avesta Dictionery thrown overboard for the present by your correspondent and in his translations of Yasna in favour of Bartholomae, rejects the translation of the term Magava by Magian. Let your correspondent look up the references; they are at the end of my fingers and let him contradict me if he can. It is not necessary for me to make a parade of them.

I have far from exhausted my arguments against the fraudulent compositions called the Yeshts which a hypocritical sacerdotal class prepared in the holy name of Zoroaster. I have reserved them for another occasion which I anticipate. The old man, ill-equipped and ignorant of the latest investigations even in English, employing puerile substerfuges, relying upon authors whom he calls ante--deluvian and shuffling dubiously between East and West for support ....., he is not worth my powder and shot.

(Continued on page 5).

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR SALSETTE.

A FORGOTTEN PROCLAMATION OF 1801.

(BY K. K. VAIDYA)

While searching for material to help the movement for abolition of the non-agricultural assessment on buildings or its assignment to local bodies I came across the Bombay Government's Regulation I of 1808. It is "a Regulation for preserving the record of the principal rules respecting the revenue in the Island of Salsette." It traces the history of the land revenue system in Salsette during the regime of the Portuguese and the Mahrattas and gives in detail the measures adopted by the British Government "with a view to the improvement of that territory and the amelioration of the circumstances of the inhabitants." The most striking of these measures appears to be the establishment of a permanent settlement on the lines prevailing in Bengal and the recognition of the cultivators "as the hereditary proprietors of their respective occupancies." This system was introduced throughout the island in the years 1797-1799 and was finally confirmed by a Proclamation of the Bombay Government, dated 10th August, 1801. The Board of Directors of the East India Company "confirmed the above system of Permanent Settlement," in 1804.

STILL OPERATIVE.

This Proclamation of 1801 and the whole Regulation of 1808 have been held by the Bombay High Court to be still in force. The High Court held in two decisions one of 1876 (1 Bom. 352) and the other of 1928 (30 Bom. L. R. 992) that even if the lands are used for buildings, the rights under the Proclamation are not forfeited and no enhanced or altered assessment can be levied on the land. Not only that a non-agricultural assessment cannot be levied, but also that the agricultural assessment under the Land Revenue Code cannot be levied in supersession of the permanent assessment fixed by the Regulation of 1808 (30 Bom. L.R. 992).

It is a matter of extreme surprise how the Government have been allowed to override this opinion of the Bombay High Court since 1876 and to levy and revise the agricultural and non-agricultural assessments in Salsette under the Land Revenue Code. In the case of 1876 (Collector of Thana v. Dadabhoy) the Government were directly a party and the Government's right to impose a building fine on lands pertaining to a cocoanut oar converted for a building purpos was denied on the strength of the Regulation of 1808. In the case of 1928 the Government had introduced a survey settlement in the Khoti Village of Chincholi for the first time in 1915-6 on the application of the Khot, and the High Court held that the Land Revenue Code assessment cannot be levied in place of the customary assessment under the Proclamation of 1801 and that the assessment cannot be altered even if the land has been used for buildings.

I appeal to the members of the Legislative Council to take up this subject immediately in the interest of the agricultural and non-agricultural classes of this District. Whatever may be the opinions of economists on the merits of permanent settlement of land revenue all political thinkers, except perhaps the Bolsheviks or Communists, are agreed that if a Government has once solemnly committed itself to such a settlement as in Bengal, that settlement ought to be respected without reserve. The Government appear to be very anxious to preserve the permanent settlement in Bengal. The Bengal Simon Committee has recommended the reserving of that subject to the Central Government lest the democratisation of the Provincial Government may endanger the sanctity of that settlement. This recommendation of the Committee is likely to be accepted by the Government in their desire to rally the Zamindars.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The following is a Verbatim copy of the Proclamation:—

"1st:—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make known for the

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Stresemann's Successor.

Dr. Curtius has been appointed to succeed Dr. Stresemann as the German Foreign Minister and he will have, indeed, a difficult time of it in following adequately in the footsteps of so distinguished a predecessor. Viscount Cecil said in his tribute to Dr. Stresemann that he was not only a great German but a great European. Dr. Curtius has made a reputation as "the most accommodating and acceptable" of German front-bench politicians. Even the inveterate enemies of Dr. Stresemann, the nationalist group in the Reichstag who were bitterly opposed to the Locarno policy and the persistent and successful endeavours of the late Foreign Minister of the Reich to secure a Franco-German understanding, are likely to moderate their hostility in the case of so amiable a personality as Dr. Curtius.

Adamant Mr. Borah.

Senator Borah, the famous American politician who is Chief of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is a tough nut to crack as wire-pullers operating on behalf of the mighty capitalist interests in the land of dollars have always discovered, to their great chagrin. It is due to his insistence, coupled with the resentment that President Hoover felt that armament interests should persistently try to thwart the efforts of promoters of disarmament that the notorious inquiry into the Shearer affair is being held. But on another point on which Senator Borah lays emphasis, the point that Britain can claim a preponderant right to hold up and search neutral ships in war time, President Hoover will find it hard to persuade the Senator to take a conciliatory attitude. Whether the Borah MacDonald conversations will result in inducing this powerful advocate of American naval prestige to be agreeable to a give and take policy in the matter remains to be seen.

Land Revenue Reform.

The last session of the Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution moved by Mr. Pataskar urging Government to hold an enquiry on the lines of the Bardoli inquiry into the revision settlements of Deogad, Rajapur and some other talukas, unless Government undertook to revise all revision settlements introduced since 1920 in the light of the sound principles to be embodied in the promised new legislation. It is not yet clear what action Government propose to take on the Resolution. Towards the end of August Mr. Pataskar wrote to the Governor drawing his attention to the urgent need for the acceptance of either of the alternatives recommended by the Council. In reply the Revenue Member said that till the new legislation was finally decided upon "it would clearly be premature to make any announcement as regards the policy which Government intend to pursue". The Revenue Secretary however assured Mr. Pataskar: "Government will not acquiesce for longer than may be absolutely necessary in any state of things which in the light of the legislation, as finally passed, is in their judgment obviously unjust to any part of the Presidency".

Vague Assurance.

It is to be regretted that the assurance is not clear enough. Nor do we see any need for equivocation in the matter. If under the proposed legislation any benefit accrues to the talukas that are aggrieved under the present revision settlement, it would be obviously unjust to deprive them of the benefit. Besides, with the example of Bardoli before them and the reformed legislation in their favour they could hardly be expected to pay the higher revenue. Bagian taluka is understood to be already preparing for Satyagraha, to be started if and when an occasion for it arises. It would be both just and wise for Government to consent definitely to revise all revision settlements introduced since 1920 in the light of the new legislation, as recommended by the Council.

Velocity.

Teacher: "What is velocity?"

Pupil: "Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with."

SOUTH, THE CRADLE OF HINDUSTANI

Dr. Ansari on Popularizing India's "Lingua Franca"

A COMMON CULTURAL HERITAGE OF BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Dr. M. A. Ansari presiding over the All-Karnatak Hindu Prachar Conference held at Mysore the other day delivered an inspiring speech pleading the case of Hindustani as Lingua Franca of India and upholding the Hindustani language as the synthesis of the cultures of the Hindus and the Musalmans. The following are extracts from his presidential address:—

Let me confess to you, however, that I was a little surprised at the invitation which your Reception Committee kindly extended to me. I never had any pretension to be a man of letters and I could not at first see why I should be asked to preside at what is essentially, a literary conference. But I soon recognised the implication of the kind invitation. I say in it a generous recognition of my efforts to bring about a friendly understanding between the Hindus and Musalmans of India. For the Hindustani language is to me the symbol of that understanding; the product of a synthesis of cultures which Providence in its wisdom has brought together in our historic land.

Even during the short time that I have been here with you I have been irresistibly led to feel that I was breathing in an atmosphere of peace and prosperity made possible by the unceasing care and effort of a highly progressive administration. May His Highness live long to serve and guide the people of Mysore whom God has placed under his charge

The President of the Reception Committee has referred in choice words to the noble cultural traditions of Mysore. You are fortunate in being able to claim with perfect justification the continuation of these noble traditions to the present day. Here in Mysore currents of thought obviously divergent, have come together and mutually effected one another. Here in Mysore followers of different creeds live in amity and peace under the care of a sympathetic Ruler even to-day. Here in Mysore you have one of the most powerful intellectual and cultural centres of Southern India. And to Southern India, according to the latest philological and literary research, goes the pride of being the first cradle and early home of the Hindustani language produced by the providential contact of the ancient culture of India and the virile force of Islam. Long before we in Northern India could proceed beyond expressing our barest economic needs in a common language, the South had developed such a language and had even raised it to the level of a vehicle of literary expression.

SOUTH, THE HOME OF HINDUSTANI.

Over 600 years ago, Moslem saints were ministering to spiritual needs of South Indian population through the medium of a language evolved by the mutual contact of Hindu and Muslim and called at the time the Dakhani language. You may be surprised to learn that in the matter of evolving a common language the South had a start of no less than three centuries over Northern India. Long before the Adil Shahi Kingdom was founded some 450 years ago the common Deccani language was being spoken and written in Bijapur. The Bahmani Kings had made this the language of their administration. The early Adil Shahi Kings reinstated Persian but so strong was the hold of the new common language over the people that after a lapse of less than 50 years Ibrahim Adil Shah again made Deccani the official language of his State. The Court of a South Indian King, Ali Adil Shah II, was full of Deccani bards and poets whose literary efforts in the new and beloved language of the people were encouraged by the generosity characteristic of oriental monarchs. It was in South India the Rasmi, and Nusrati; Amin and Hasimi, and Sawa and your own Mysori Abdul Momin, Aziz and Bahri, Wajdi and the great Wali sang in the common language of Hindu and Muslim and great saint like Sheikh Ainudin and Khwaja Bande Nawaz preached and talked to mixed audiences in a language understood by all. So popular was this common language that three South Indian Kings of the Qutub Shahi dynasty composed poetical works in it. The poetical works of one of them, Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, have recently been discovered by a scholar in South India and the poems, lyrical and otherwise, of this royal poet would even to-day give effective lessons to many a modern Hindustani writer in their freedom from exotic convention and their nearness to the Indian environment. As one of the chief cultural centres of the South, therefore, Mysore is a fit place for devising ways and means of spreading and encouraging a common Indian language and of considering the difficulties and dangers that lie on the way.

COMMON HERITAGE.

There are two questions to which I would like to draw your attention in relation to a common Indian language—the nature of the language and the character of its script. First as regards the nature of our common language.

Broadly speaking, we may assume that a language is either the expression, irresistible and irrevocable, of the innermost feelings of those who speak it or it is the vehicle of the transference of ideas from person to person to meet the material wants of communication. Accepting the romantic or the utilitarian view of the basis of language, as we will, we shall find that the line of development of common Indian language should be the same in both cases. If we accept the view that a common national language should not, from the very nature of its purpose, be exclusive but should take into consideration the vocabulary of all the groups between whom it has to serve as a medium of communication, we do not by any means deny the right of individual genius to interfere in the utilitarian development of the language with his peculiar individual contribution. The extent, however, to which this individual deliberate interference may go, is a controversial subject with which I do not propose to deal here But it can be safely admitted that the needs of social intercourse very largely determine the form of a language. Economic contacts considerably widen its vocabulary. The language of a small group of villages develops by such contacts into the dialect of a province, which in its turn develops into a national language. Not only are these distinctions geographical, but socially too, there are distinctions and as similations. The rural and the urban population have their lingual distinctions, different professions develop their peculiarities of expression; the poets develop their conventions; the preacher and the orator develop theirs. And yet by mutual assimilation a common language and generally recognised forms of expression grow and get acceptance. The process is mostly unconscious and the unit or group that has something valuable to say or knows how to say it most effectively imperceptibly gets acceptance for its form of expression by other units and other groups. The school, the newspaper, the book, the theatre, work as powerful centripetal forces of uniformity and standardisation. But, if a deliberate attempt is made by all or any of these agencies to emphasise certain elements to the disadvantage of others, to favour one dialect to the deliberate exclusion of another the slang of one class to that of another then these agencies of uniformity and standardisation themselves become hindrances in the formation of a national language. I, therefore, look upon with alarm at all attempts to deliberately introduce Arabic words to Moslemise or Sanskrit words to Hinduise the common language of both the Hindus and Mussalmans of India. Let those who will not speak to their own people adopt Arabic or Sanskrit as they will. I fear they won't have much to say. But they can please themselves. But, let them not sabotage the growth of the common national language of India. Let them not by their exclusive attachments prevent its becoming the medium of communication between Hindu and Muslim, between Southerner and Northerner, between peasant and prince. For if they do so they should strangle this promising child by denying the very purpose for which it came into being. Hindustani is not, cannot be Arabic or Sanskrit; it is just Hindustani the common language of all the people of the great country, a means of common understanding, a source of common pride, to which all shall contribute their share and which none may seek nor hope to monopolise. It should be the first care of all who take upon themselves the work of propagating the Hindustani language to see that no deliberate intrusions of Arabic or Sanskrit intended to give to the language a communal bias shall be allowed. The language of common intercourse should be a common language.

PURPORT OF LANGUAGE.

It may appear from the foregoing observations that I look upon language as a purely utilitarian affair, as merely a means of conversation, a medium of the exchange of simple ideas, a language of the market place and that, therefore, I insist on its being easy and simple, handy and uniform. Yes, I do look upon language as such, but not only as such, I would not, for instance, attempt to attain the qualities which a utilitarian language should have by suggesting to regularise Hindustani like Molenaar's Universal language or like Esperan to with all its nouns ending in o, all adjectives in a, all infinitives in i, all future verbs in os, all imperatives in u, and so on. I admit the right of a language to go beyond the merely useful and seek to embellish itself by the ornamental. I admit the right of a language to develop its peculiar symmetry of form. But I also believe that everywhere in human forms of artistic expression all truly and really beautiful ornamentation is indissolubly connected with some useful practical idea. The beautiful in language too may go hand in hand with the useful. There can be such a thing as making language too beautiful, too artificial. The pedant always does it but the pedant is not the best friend of a language. When the connecting links between the useful and the ornamental become weak a dissolution of the language sets. The practical need of mutual understanding take their simple course, artificial ornamentation goes its own way. The mass of the people go with the first; the pedantic and the learned stick to the second but both parts of the language invariably suffer. That is what happened to Latin in the post-classical period. That is what happened to Greek and to Sanskrit I do not know any better criterion to distinguish between the periods of growth of a language from those of its decay than this connection of the useful and the ornamental During the periods of nation-building when important things have to be said, prejudices removed, differences harmonised the ornamental has to take a modest second place to the simple and useful. It is when the nation is formed and marches on the road to prosperity and develops a common style of life and evolves common style of life and evolves ornamental gets the upper hand. We are still undergoing the process of nation-building. We can't afford to be too ornamental.

A WALL BUILT BY ENGLISH.

English educated friends in India have by their education erected a wall between themselves and the bounteous nature which asserts herself here in our country as she does hardly anywhere else. They dismiss all their beautiful birds as mere 'birds' and all their sweet flowers as mere 'flowers.' It should be the care of all who seek to serve the Motherland by serving her common language to develop the circle of the nation's interests in such a way as to make her worthy of its noble habitants; its great traditions, maker of a future for more glorious and greater than all the glory and greatness of her past. Look not in narrow communal sense to introducing a Sanskrit word here or an Arabic word there, but widen the nation's intellectual and moral horizon and the language will keep pace with the growing needs of national self expression. Let there be words as many as you will to express the longing for freedom, the passion to serve, the will to be great and good; let there be words as many as may be, to express India's special contribution to the world's thought and knowledge. I don't mind if these words have an Arabic or a sanskrit root. Let the Mussalman and Hindu vie with each other in their efforts for freedom in their passion for service, in their devotion to philosophic and scientific work and he who goes ahead in the healthy competion would be justified in giving to the words, expressive of useful activity, a form nearer to his peculiar cultural environment. The others would not, may not grudge it. But without healthy rivalry in things which matter, the mere attempt to adulterate a common language by expressions indicative of meaningless communal bias are mischievous. A word or a form of speech lives and gets currency only when the moral interests of the persons who speak it supports it. It dies if these are wanting. You can't introduce new words without creating a living interests for things or concepts for which they stand.

Apparently unrelated though this may appear, I would appeal to all your Fracharaks to see that the interest of the people in all that is great and good is awakened, that a real heart unity between the different communities inhabiting this land is soon achieved and then reflected in a really great and noble common language. For unless this is achieved, we would be only adding some more new and narrow languages to the large number which our country already possesses and the task of evolving a real common language will yet have to be done. Let both Hindus and Muslims honestly try to develop this common language and not adulterate it for narrow comunal ends. Remember by soiling its literature you can soil the soul of people.

THE SCRIPT DIFFICULTY.

Now as to the script, while I wish both Hindu and Muslim to give in the matter of vocabulary and enrich the common language from whatever sources it is possible to do so, consistent with its peculiar genius and melody I don't wish either the Hindu or the Muslim to give in the matter of the Script. I heard with interest the remarks of the Chairman of the Reception Committee suggesting that Muslims should give up the Arabic Script in favour of Devnagri and I very much appreciate his sincere candidness. But I honestly differ from his view. It is my conviction to which I gave expression as the President of the Indian National Congress that the political and religious differences which are straining the relations between the Hindus and Mussalmans are but outward manifestations of a deeper conflict, not peculiar to India or unknown to history. It is essentially a problem of the two different cultures, each with its own outlook on life, coming in close contact with one another. The best remedy as I then suggested, lies in a recognition of the right of each culture to exist, in a development of a spirit of tolerance and respect and in the encouragement and cultivation of cultural affinity by creating opportunities for mutual study and understanding of the ideals underlying the civilisations of both. In the interest not only of India's political advance, but also of her cultural growth, I still hold that this right of separate cultural existence should be admitted as the inalienable right of all the communities inhabiting this land. For only then, will they be able to contribute their distinctive note to the great symphony which will be the future culture of India. The process would take long, but cultural synthesis cannot be accomplished to order nor in a day. We should have the wisdom to wait. To ask the Mussalman to give up the Arabic Script is to ask him almost to disconnect himself from a noble cultural heritage. For by means of that script he has an easy access to the store house of his great past and that access should not be denied him in his own interest as well as in the interest of the world. I don't consider the Turks to have acted very wisely in giving up the Arabic script. But, they did it presumably because they wanted to dissociate themselves from their past traditions and thus render the process of Europeanisation easier. They have adopted the best means to that end. But, I don't believe in wholesale cultural graftings. Itis therefore, neither wise nor expedient to make the adoption of the Devnagri and the abandonment of the Arabic Script a necessary condition of the growth of a common Indian language. We should concentrate our efforts on evolving a really Indian language and permit the use of both the Arabic and the Devnagri scripts to write that language. I know national educational institutions of Mussalmans where the Devnagri script is taught side by side with Arabic. All national institutions should, I hope, adopt that course It may be an inconvenience to do so. But the advantage are incomparably greater. The knowledge of both the scripts by all educated Indians should be in my opinion, one of the most potent factors in removing the deplorable isolation and colossal ignorance of Hindu and Muslim alike so far as the cultural ideals of each are concerned.

WORK OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

Ladies and Gentlemen. I have spoken to you plainly and honestly, for I feel that the work you have undertaken is one of supreme importance in the process of nation-building. It is silent, unostentatious work. Those, therefore who have devoted themselves to it have a greater claim on our respect and recognition than more assertive workers. Their silent devotion to their work is a guarantee of their sincere love for their country. That is why I have spoken so plainly to you, for sincere men are not anxious to misunderstanding.

Go on you scifless workers, in the great task you have undertaken, and give your best to the growth of a common Indian language, symbolic of a great Indian nationhood and with the purity of your motives and the sincerity of your exertions convert the young and the old, the rich and the poor of your land from indifferent spectators to active supporters of your work, to the external glory of the Motherland.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The list of further subscriptions to H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund is as under:—

Amount previously announced Rs. 2,76,575-8-4; The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,000-0-0; Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw & Bros. Rs. 700-0-0; Messrs. Chrystal & Co. Rs. 501-0-0; H. H. the Chief of Sangli Rs. 500-0-0; The Thakor of Jambughoda Rs. 500-0-0; The Hon. Secretaries, Sind Flood Relief Committee, Viramgam Rs. 500-0-0; Messrs Lionel Edwards Ltd. Rs. 250-0-0; Mr. Jehangir H. Cama Rs. 200-0-0; Messrs. Gvalani Bros. on account of the proceeds of the show held on 15-9-29 at the Majestic Cinema, Bombay Rs. 191-8-0; Mr. D. D. Nanavati Rs. 150-0-0; Messrs. Herbert Son & Co. Ltd., their officers and staff Rs. 115-0-0; Mr. N. A. Desai Rs. 101-0-0; Mr. Bazonji H. Allbless Rs. 101-0-0; Mr. Harilal J. Kania Rs. 100-0-0; The Pioneer Magnesia Works of Kharaghoda Rs. 100-0-0; Messrs. The West End Watch Co., Rs. 100-0-0; Messrs. "B.S.A." Rs. 100-0-0; H. N. S. in pious memory of Dr. Khaikhushroo Nanabhoy Spence of Karachi Rs. 100-0-0; Lodge Army and Navy No. 3651, E.C. Rs. 50-0-0; Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Anjar Rs. 50-0-0; Mr. A. E. Hildreth Rs. 50-0-0; Mr. Manekjee N. Guzder and Bai Homai Manekji Nusserwanji Guzdar Rs. 30-0-0; The staff of the Excise Dept. Mewar State Rs. 26-10-0; Bai Goolbanu B. Lalkaka Rs. 25-0-0; The Secretary, Lad Yuvak Mandal and Lad Mandal Gujrat, Kathiawar Flood Relief Committee (2nd instalment) Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. S. M. Engineer Rs. 25-0-0; Messrs. Amritlal Popatbhai & Co. Rs. 25-0-0; Dr. G. de Souza Flyinto Rs. 20-0-0; Mr. S. G. Sathe Rs. 20-0-0; "Anonymous" Rs. 17-0-0; Mr. Abdulla S. Khan Rs. 15-0-0; The President of the Karmala Municipality Rs. 14-0-0; Mr. Gulamali Shjauddin Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. Babu Fatesinh Rs. 10-0-0; Nawab Hashan Yar Jung Bahadur Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. Gunjadhar V. Kripe Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. G K. Tilak Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. P. J. Francis Rs 10-0-0; Mr. H. Vanderwych Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. G. Veithurst Rs. 10-0-0 Mr. J. P. Valler Rs. 5-0-0; Mr. S. Lulofs Rs. 5-0-0; Mr. Ardeshir D. Mehta Rs. 5-0-0; Mr. Bomanji Nusserwanji Rs. 5-0-0; Mr. Ramanlal M. Shah Rs. 5-0-0; Under Rs. 5 Rs. 7-0-0; Total Rs. 2,82,389-10-4.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 8th October, 1929. Total amount offered was Rs. 14,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-0 and above aggregating Rs. 11,50,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was 4-4-1 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months bills will be received on Tuesday, the 15th October 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 18th October 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

STOP PRESS

OPERATION OF DOMINIONS AND MERCHANT SHIPPING. PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A comunique publishes the following:—The Imperiala Conference of 1926 recommended that Great Britain and the Dominions should set up a Committee to examine the operation o fDominion Legislation and that a Sub-Committee should be invited to consider and report on the principles which should govern in general interest the practice and legislation relating to Merchant shipping in the various parts of the Empire having regard to the change in constitutional status and general relations which had occurred since existing laws were enacted.

The Conference als orecommended that India should be given full representation on the Sub-ference and in their stead to hold one Conference which will deal with all classes of legislation including Merchant Shipping legislation. The Indian Delegation will be specially concerned with Merchant Shipping questions since the Imperial Conference of 1926 resolved that at the Sub-Conference on that subject India should be given full representation on an equal footing with Great Britain and the Dominions.

Great Britain will be represented by the Attorney-General, the Secretary of State for Dominions and the President of the Board of Trade. The Dominions will be mainly represented by Ministers and Indian Representatives will be Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Habibullah and Sir Edward Chamier.—A. P.

(Incomplete).

PROVISION OF GRATUITIES TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Eleven New Bills Before Bombay Council

PETROL TAX AND BOMBAY'S SHARE

POONA, Oct. 8.

To-day being a non-official day for bills hardly any bill of importance was on the agenda. With regard to Mr. Bechar's Bill for granting gratuities and compassionate allowances Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government suggested certain compromise and the Bill was unanimously accepted. Some interest was created by constitutional motion of Thakur Sahib of Kerwada in relation to coming general elections.

PETROL TAX.

At question time replying to a question by Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola as to the share of the Bombay Government in the Petrol Tax levied at the recommendation of the Roads Committee, the Minister in charge stated that whole question of the Petrol Tax was being dealt with by the Standing Committee of the Central legislature and hence it would be premature to give a definite answer. But approximately Bombay's share this year would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 lakhs. Another question by Rao Bahadur Kale elicited from the Government that the question of sanctioning affiliation to the Bombay University of proposed Arts College at Belgaum is still under consideration and it would take time to give the final decision since the Government have to consult the heads of the Sangli, Kolhapur and Dharwar Colleges in the matter.

DELAY IN OPENING ANDHERI COLLEGE.

In answer to a question by Mr. Mansuri the Government stated that delay in opening the College at Andheri was caused principally owing to financial difficulties and the Government were aware of the disappointment resulting from the delay.

GRATUITY TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

After question time Mr. Bechar's Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act was taken up. The object of this Bill is make provision for the grant of gratuity or compassionate allowance in the case of Municipal Employee who dies while in service and whose death has not been caused in the execution of his duty. This difficulty does not exist in the case of pensionable employees for if an employee on pension list dies while in service and even his death has not been caused in the execution of his duties his surviving relatives can receive compassionate allowance. The first reading was carried yesterday. The Bill was read second time to-day and the Bill with amendment of Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai was passed into a law. The amendment suggested that the Municipality at its discretion may make rules determining the conditions under which gratuities and allowances may be granted to relatives of Municipal Servants who die while they are on service.

11 NEW BILLS.

After this leave was granted for the introduction of 11 new bills out of which five and three stand against the name of Mr. Bechar and Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola respectively. Mr. S. C. Joshi seeks to secure by his Bill for which leave is granted Labour representatives on the Senate of the Bombay University.

Leave was not granted to Mr. Bechar and Mr. Rahimtoola for their motions to amend the Standing Orders

THAKUR SAHEB OF KERWADA'S MOTION.

The Thakur Sahib of Kerwada then moved that following humble address be present to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"May it please your Excellency,

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council respectfully request that Your Excellency may be pleased in view of severe climatic conditions prevailing in summer and monsoon to hold the next election in the following Autumn."

This motion was supported by Sindh members except Mr. Bechar and Mr. Pahalajani. It was opposed by Messrs. Pradhan, Shivdasani and some others. The fate of the motion is not yet decided.

After lunch the Thakur Sahib replying to those who opposed his motion pointed out that his motion had nothing to do with the extension of the Council. It only stated that if the life of the Council is extended then general election should not be taken in monsoon season which would cause great inconvenience to voters and candidates. The Home Member stated that the copies of this dedate would be submitted to His Excellency as the matter depends entirely in his hands and not of the Government. The motion was carried without division.

Consideration of Mr. Bechar's resolution asking Government to effect retrenchment in the Civil Estimates to the extent of Rs. 2 crores was postponed till the next session.

TRANSFER OF VISHRAM BAUG WADA.

Mr. Ligade moved a resolution regarding the transfer of Vishram Baug Wada to the Poona Municipality for the Reay Industrial Museum. It was supported by Messrs. Chandrachud, Deshpande and others.

Mr. Pradhan was for giving the Wada to the Seva Sadan Society rather than to the Poona Municipality. The resolution was withdrawn.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Mr. Dixit then moved his resolution recommending Government to represent to the Government of India not to locate Central Medical Research Institution at Dehra Dun but in a more central place like Bombay. He pointed out that research institutes must get material to work upon and such material could not be found at the foot of the Himalyas. Hence it should be located in a central place Bombay.

Dr. Guilder supported the resolution. He observed that at Dehra Dun there would be intellectual isolation and the Institute would not fulfill its purpose if it was not located in a central place. The resolution was carried.

Government business would be taken up to-morrow.—Free Press.

HOW BOLE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The following members voted for Mr. Bole's Bill for widening the Municipal franchise of Bombay by extending the right of vote to tenants paying Rs. 5 as rent:—

Rao Bahadur N. Angadi, Mr. R. S. Asavle, Mr. A. M. Atavane, Mr. N. A. Bechar, Mr. M. G. Bhesle, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Mr. V. N. Jog, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Raao Bahadur S. Y. Kambi, Mr. S. P. Ligade, Mr. W. C. Mukadam, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. N. E. Navle, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Mr. J. R. Patel, Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand, Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, Mr. I J. Zunzarrao, Mr. A. D. Shete, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan and Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar.

Those who voted against the third reading of the Bill were: Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Knan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan Bijrani, Mr. P. I. Bowers, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy, Major E. E. Doyle, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Mr. C. G. Freke, Mr. J. H. Garrett, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. Ghulam Hyder Shah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad A. Isran, Khan Bahadur M. S. Khuhro, Khan Saheb E. F. M. Laghari, Mr. E. G. Laird, MacGregor, Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Mr. C. O. Lawaley, Khan Sahib A. M. Mansuri, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. D. D. Nanavati, Mr. Noor Mahomed, Mr. A. C. Owen, Mr. A. F. I. K. Pathan, Mr. Hoosinally Rahimtoola, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr. J. W. Smyth, the Thakor of Kerwada and Khan Saheb G. A. D. Wasif.

The following 14 members did not vote: The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Mr. N. B. Chandrachand, Sardar M. M. A. Biradar, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatalla, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. S. A. Sardesai, Sardar A. D. Thorat an dMr. J. B. Desai.

NON-BRAHMIN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

POONA, Oct. 8.

The Bombay Council Non-Brahmin Party at its meeting yesterday resolved to send a deputation to England to propagate the views of the Party on the coming Reforms and thus try to safeguard the interests of the Non-Brahmin communities of the Deccan and the Karnatic.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Ali Brothers and Union Government.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17

For the last few weeks the different organisations representing the Muslims of this country, were negotiating with the Union Government for the entry of the Ali Brothers into this country. It was not likely that any humiliating conditions will be offered to the Ali Brothers for their admission into the Union. But a bombshell came only a few days before Mr. Mohamed Ali cancelled his passage to S. Africa on reading of the Government communique detailing the insulting conditions of the Union Government. These conditions are now well-known to India and are such as would humiliate even an ordinary individual, less to speak of the calibre of the personalities like the Ali Brothers. M. Mohamed Ali is to be congratulated on the only honourable step taken by him and has enhanced his prestige in the eyes South Africa. Whatever may be the cause of these disgraceful conditions, it is now clear that the Union Government's decision is not influenced by any evil representation of any S. African communal society voicing the opinion of the Indian community. The "Indian Views," an influencial Indian journal, edited by an educated Muslim, dissipates all rumours and confirms his opinion that neither Sir K.V. Reddi, nor the S.A.I. Congress or the Hindu Community of the Union are responsible for the horrible conditions drafted by the Union Government for the admission of the Ali Brothers into the Union.

A PRIEST-POLITICIAN

There may also be some religious reasons of the Government itself. Occasionally an outcry against the "invasion of Islam" on S. Africa is raised by the missionaries. Islam favours social equality of the faithful, while S. Africa being a colour prejudiced country, no equality is granted to the native Christians even in the Churches of the Union at prayers. Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior, is himself a priest-politician, being one time preacher in the Dutch Reformed Church. The other ministers are to a certain extent deeply religious. This may have affected the Government decision. The other possibility is that the Government might have been afraid of the fate of the shaking Capetown settlement. It is note worthy that "The Natal Mercury" a very strong paper in Natal has vehemently attacked the Ali Brothers and supported the attitude of the Government. The third possibility is that the Government of India may have influenced indirectly the Government of S. Africa by possibly furnishing the record of the Ali Brothers from the Government point of view. To add fuel to the fire, all representations uptil now have failed to the great indignation and profound resentment among the Indians and Revd. Malan has refused to relax the conditions in any way.

CONSTITUTIONAL INFERIORITY.

The Nationalist Party of South Africa appears to have tired of the constitutional superiority of Great Britain. The attitude of the Governor-General, Earl Athlone, has been seriously criticised in nationalist circles for flying the Union Jack in place of the National Flag of South Africa. A few of the extremist Nationalists even referred to this fact in the House of Assembly. More recently this question was discussed at the Congress of the Cape Nationalists. Another thing of importance that is gaining ground among the population of South Africa is the appointment of the South African personage as the Governor-General of South Africa when the term of the present one expires. It will not be surprising if the Union Cabinet decide accordingly in the near future.

The question of the abolition of appeal to the Privy Council raised by the Irish Free State which is to be discussed in London by the Inter-Imperial Committee has attracted wide attention. The Government, it is reported, has decided to support Irish Free State inspite of the vehement plea put forward by the Prime Minister of Australia. Constitutional writers in South Africa opine that Privy Council appeals are not desirable for South Africa, but they are very nececsary for India, Dr. Manfred Nathan, an authority in South Africa on such questions, in an article published in the local paper says:

"In India the situation is entirely different. *India is not a self-governing Dominion, and as a whole, can never be one even if parts of India become self-governing. There can be no such thing as a Supreme Court for All-India unless the independent Princes and feudatory States agree to such an institution.* For India, it seems that an appeal to a central tribunal sitting in England is as reasonable as an appeal to a hypothetical tribunal sitting in India, more especially as judges of special Indian experience, like Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir John Edge, have always been available to serve on the Judicial Committee."

EDUCATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

URGENCY OF THOROUGH RECOGNITION.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

On this subject more than any other, it is necessary for me to emphasise the fact that these conclusions which I have reached are subject to revision and are therefore tentative only. During the next two months and a half I shall be steadily going forward with my own thinking and enquiry. Let me make clear, also, that Education has been my own special subject ever since the year 1899, when I went back to Cambridge as a teacher. I have never given it up even for a short period, but have made studies of educational methods and results in every country I have visited. Therefore these conclusions have not been lightly made in the present instance.

THE DENOMINATIONAL ISSUE.

My first conclusion is that I find no justification for the division of the children.—a considerable proportion of whom are Hindus and Mahomedans—between a variety of denominations whose special tenets may have a certain significance in Europe but can hardly be of primary educational importance for African, Chinese and East Indian children. Yet the most serious educational factor at present dominating in many important ways the whole programme of development is this denominational issue. There are certain things that need doing very badly indeed. But at each step the denominational issue stands directly in the way.

(1) The present system of a multitude of very inferior small schools in the same locality is wastefully extravagant. It makes one wish to sweep the whole lot away and to have one decently equipped and staffed school centre with its infants under a fully trained and capable head-mistress: a girls' school with a head-mistress trained for girls' school work: and lastly a boys' school under the best head-master possible, used to the discipline and character-forming of boys. There are many centres in the Colony where boys, girls and infants would be all within walking distance of such a centre. But no one could ever think of this to-day because, in the name of Christ, the different rival denominations are claiming the charge of groups of children of different sexes and ages all mixed together.

What therefore is imperatively needed is the cutting down of a multitude of small schools belonging to different religious denominations and the establishment of good central schools under a united religious leadership, in which the different denominations would combine.

WANTED TRAINED TEACHERS.

(2) It will be seen from my first heading that I regard the separation wherever possible of the schools in the Colony into Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools as eminently desirable. It is very nearly impossible to get really first rate training, discipline and teaching for each of these different forms of child life without separate schools where the child nature has its special vocational training. The staff of the Infants' School should be entirely separated from the Boys' and Girls' Schools and teachers should be trained for this special form of educational work. It would then be found quite easy for one teacher to deal with a much larger number of children with equal efficiency and this would reduce the number of teachers needed for the different schools in the Colony; while the number was reduced the quality of teacher should be enhanced. This could be accomplished by the teaching profession being much more highly paid than is done at present. The present system of taking on pupil teachers and using them almost as full time teachers is a slipshod one and leads to utterly bad results. Every country in the world has found the necessity in Elementary Primary Education for obtaining highly paid teachers and giving them highly responsible work to do. Since this teachers' work is perhaps the most important and responsible work in the whole Colony with regard to the progress of the future, there can hardly be a more serious conclusion than this which I have formed about the multiplicity of schools and teachers owing to the Denominational competition and the bad education results which have resulted therefrom.

My suggestion would be that the different heads of the Denominations should be invited to reconsider the whole issue and themselves to suggest the methods whereby good educational results could be obtained within the next five years in the directions I have indicated. If it were found within the next 6 years that little or no improvement had been made, then I should feel that the only alternative left was to establish a complete Government system with the right of entree for religious teaching to accredited Ministers of Religion. The one method which I personally should not favour would be that of setting up a Government Central School at a great cost side by side with Denominational Schools. This has not really succeeded in India and it is not likely to succeed in British Guiana.

INDIAN VIEWPOINT IGNORED.

(3) In addition to these primary conclusions which I have reached about the unsatisfactory nature of the present Denominational system, there is one more living issue which has to be faced in this Colony. There are two distinct groups of children—African and East Indian—who are educated in great numbers in the Elementary Schools, but no account whatever at present is taken of their special qualities and gifts which have been inherited by them as African and East Indians. There seems to me therefore a vitally important work to be done in order to touch the imagination in childhood both of the African and the East Indian with regard to their own innate characteristics and traditions while at the same time uniting and combining them in one common loyalty to the traditions of British Guiana itself.

A parallel instance may help matters. I am personally half Scotch and half English. In Scotland I have felt very keenly indeed the way in which Scotch songs and stories and even the Scotch dialect helps to give character and individuality to the Scotch child. The Scotch tradition created in childhood can never grow dim afterwards. I have felt it in my own case indirectly. The same can be said of the English tradition in England. Yet the two places are united together in a common loyalty to their King and Country, without any sacrifice or what may be called local patriotism. I would press therefore for the encouragement of what I may call the patriotisms of Africa and India as well as the uniting patriotism for British Guiana itself.

This could easily be accomplished in practice if those village schools which were quite predominantly East Indian were given a special touch of East Indian colour and atmosphere in their education. Where a village predominantly African in character existed the colour and touch and atmosphere of African tradition might equally be given. Where a village was completely mixed in character it might still be possible at certain times of the day if teachers qualified to teach were present in the school to take the East Indian children apart for the singing of East Indian music, which is pure melody without harmony, and the African children for the sinking of such perfect harmonies as those contained in the "Spirituals" which have done so much to recall the past traditions of Africa.

NEGLECT OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.

In the same way whatever was taught of Geography and History and Reading might be directed with stress towards Africa or India as the case might be.

The whole trend of modern educational method is more and more towards the study of the psychology and tradition of the child. No education worthy of the name can be tolerated in modern times which cuts across this child psychology. The greatest of all defects in the education which I have seen in this Colony is that there is scarcely any direct reference to the nature and psychology of the child for this reason the results have been hitherto so unimpressive. It is the most short-sighted policy of all to try to graft Christian instruction by rote on to such a feeble plant as the educational system in this Colony. One last point needs to be mentioned. The proportion of African to Indian teachers to-day in this Colony is roughly 1,400 to 70, yet the proportions of population are 42 per cent East Indian and 36 per cent African. I have nothing but praise for some of the admirable work I have seen done by African teachers in schools composed of East Indian children, but if what I have stated above concerning child psychology is true then it is surely an axiom that if East Indian teachers can be found to teach East Indian children they will have a better chance of understanding their pupils than an African teacher can have. In the same way, an African teacher can best understand his own African children. In saying this, I do not wish, in any sense, to leave a racial impression or to encourage a racial spirit. I only wish to emphasise the fact which nature herself declares every day that it is more easy for a child to learn its lessons from its own mother than from anyone else in the world. In the same way those belonging to one's own Mother Country can best carry forward the traditions of that country.

Therefore in British Guiana a two-fold object has to be reached. On the one hand, the full expression of the best racial characteristics, and, secondly, the full harmony of the different races within the same compound. For this object, both East Indian and African teachers are needed in due proportion and while there should be no hard and fast divisions whatever concerning the children to be taught, yet in practice it will work out to the best advantage that where East Indian villages predominate, East Indian teachers should predominate also vice versa. At the same time there will be many villages and village schools where African and East Indian children and teachers will grow up in full harmony together.

—:o:—

CHALLENGE TO MME. ZOMAH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with interest the interview given to your representative by Mme. Zomah in the "Bombay Chronicle" of October 5th.

Being a bit of a skeptic, the explanation by the good lady does not satisfy me inspite of the fact that they have tried to base their claims on Science. We take it for granted that Mme. Zomah possesses all the qualities which she states are essential to the successful performance of her wonderful thought reading (viz.,) good moral character and a pure mind to name a couple".)

Further, I cannot understand why when Mons. and Mme. Zomah base their powers on Science, they did not just walk into the offices of "Science and Invention" an American publication, and claim dol. 10,000,00 from them by demonstrating their powers to the Scientific Committee appointed by that publication?

As however, America is a long way off, I hereby challenge Mons. and Mme. Zomah to perform three very simple "mind reading miracles" as under.

The simple tests are:—

(1) To read the contents of two sealed envelopes, the contents of one being known to me, while the contents of the second, is unknown to me, the envelopes to be in 'my' possession all the time.

(2) To read, describe, or reproduce accurately any word, article or picture shown to Mr Zomah or any other person selected by me, who will NOT be in the same room and who will NOT utter a word, the lady being blindfolded to help her concentrate!

(3) To describe what a friend of mine and or Mons. Zomah will be made to do in the house next door; the lady not to be blindfolded in this instance.

These should really be childish tests to such "highly sensitive" thought-reading minds.

This challenge is only issued if Mon. and Mme. Zomah INSIST that their wonderful thought reading is due to what is commonly known as "telepathy" or thought transference and is scientific, and that they do not associate the results obtained with ordinary, but skilful co-operative tricks between Mons. and Mme. Zomah.

The motive I may assure you, is not to belittle the mysterious effect created by them but is purely from a scientific point.

The challenge is open as long as Mons. and Mme. Zomah wish it to remain so. Trusting you will give this due publicity.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines,
Bombay, Oct. 7.

P. S.—I nearly forgot to mention that Mons. and Mme. Zomah should not carry anything on their person, and allow themselves to be searched by my committee. This is really with a view to help them concentrate better, in case different "waves" are sent out by unnecessary articles they might be carrying, which might disturb their "tuning in" to the correct "wavelengths" to make the experiment a success.

—:o:—

KAMATHIPURA MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—One 'Kunbi' who had the temerity to admit that he had not known or met the head-mistress of the Kamathipura girls' school has come forward in the columns of the "Times of India" of the 3rd instant to champion and espouse her cause as a strict disciplinarian. It is easy to understand the identity of this Kunbi from his reference in the letter to the hartal in the city in connection with the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay, and all credit to him for his fertile imagination in finding out what took place at Kamathipura on that day when he himself was at the Ballard Pier welcoming the honoured guests of India. I do not propose to concern myself with the conduct, justifiable, or the unjustifiable of the Head Mistress of the girls' school, not that I want to shirk it, but for the simple reason that an inquiry into her conduct is pending before the Establishment Committee of the Schools Committee and further having a long history, I am afraid, it is likely to occupy a large space of your esteemed paper. I would not have taken the slightest notice of Kunbi's letter, but for the unprovoked and unfounded attack that he has made against the Nationalists leaders of this locality in particular and characterising its population as belonging to the class of 'Mawalis' in general. The wholesale and indiscriminate attack upon the residents living in this locality—which also includes several 'Kunbis'—is surely one which cannot be lightly ignored.

Amongst other allegations that this 'Kunbi' has made against the residents of this locality one relates to an alleged attempt on the part of some people to close the school under the charge of the head mistress in question on the day of the Hartal in connection with the first arrival of the Simon Commission. I cannot say who supplied this information to the 'Kunbi,' but whoever he may be I can assure him that this is nothing else but a figment of the perverted imagination of his careful informant. The other allegation that a Nationalist leader in Kamathipura sent a mob which entered the school premises and created a row, and that the heroic and the brave head mistress of the girls' school boldly withstood the ferocious and wild attack of the mob is a pure bunkum. It would be unchivalrous to dispossess this heroic lady of the high-sounding compliments and qualifications liberally bestowed upon her by the 'Kunbi' for her resolute and firm mind and tactful boldness in avoiding the great calamity and catastrophe that was to befall the school, if the school was closed on the Simon arrival day. But to a layman like me all this reads more like a fairly tale in the dreamland.

I have been a resident of this locality for a number of years and I may claim to know a little more about this locality than my friend the 'Kunbi'—who left this locality a considerable time ago after making a fortune in his profession; and let it be, therefore, known to the 'Kunbi' and his henchmen that all these fantastic allegations are positively false and their sources undoubtedly tained.

Under the head-note of the alleged fault No. 2 of the head mistress the 'Kunbi' accuses the locality of Kamathipura of producing a huge pile of allegations against the head mistress. It would have been better and perhaps in the interests of the head mistress herself whose cause the 'Kunbi,' with other champions, is so vehemently pleading, if he had taken a little trouble to detail the nature of the allegations produced against her. Except for a complaint that the head mistress is a bit short-tempered and hasty and sometimes abusive to her pupils and subordinates I am not aware of any other wild allegations made against this 'strict disciplinarian.' Numerous girls and their parents complained to a local member of the Schools Committee who to the great misfortune of the 'Kunbi' happens to be a Nationalist, who in his turn reported the matter to the Lady Superintendent for inquiry. The Lady Superintendent after carefully going through the complaint of the pupils and their parents recommended a transfer of the head mistress from Kamathipura Girls' school; but that was the regime of Mr. Dalvi because he was the Chairman of the Schools Committee; and for reasons known to him, in spite of the report of the Lady Superintendent the matter was hushed up.—Yours, etc.,

ONE IN THE KNOW.

"PROSECUTION A BREACH OF FAITH

(Continued from page 1).

a bomb was thrown at constable Dutt on duty in front of Satyagraha Office. According to evidence of the constable it appeared that while he was patrolling three volunteers game from a narrow lane and one of them threw a bomb which resulted in a great explosion, a portion of the bomb hitting the constable. On the previous night the constable was going to the thana when three Satyagrahis were going with lathis. The defence case was that it was a cracker. The investigating officer found broken pieces of glass which had the smell of gun powder.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The Public Prosecutor next narrated the assault on Hemnata Kumar Rudra, Secretary of the Bar Assocciation. The instrument used was a dagger or knife. Mr. Rudra was previously threatened by Satin. The incident occurred on 15th February 1928 and proceedings were started on 14th March. The next incident was the disturbance in jail by eight persons against whom proceedings had been taken. Then came troubles in which the Union Board tax collector was threatened by Satin, the result being that no taxes were collected. The S.D.O. and the Inspector of Police with an armed force went to collect Laikati Union Board rates and attached some iron sheets in execution of distress warrant. Satin with volunteers arrived on the spot and asked the people not to buy the articles.

As a result of Satin's campaign police had to come away from the village without the execution of a single distress warrant and the Union Board was abolished. The Public Prosecutor submitted that it was the forbearance of the authorities at Patuakhali which had brought about this state of things there. He concluded by saying that the evidence on record would sufficiently prove that the circumstances in the District of Barisal due to the activities of Satin Sen and his asscociates were such as to show conclusively that the accused were desperate characters hazardous to the community and their being at large without security would not be justified.

CASE FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, defence counsel, in the course of his argument, submitted that the Public Prosecutor had not proved any charges against Satin Sen. He reiterated that the prosecution of Satin Sen was a breach of faith on the part of the Barisal authorities. Mr. Chatterjee submitted that he wanted to show that Satin Sen's public career had not furnished any warrant for the conclusion that he was anti-government or anti-social. What Satin Sen did was passive resistance with a view to drawing the attention of the authorities. He did exactly what Clifford did in England in connection with Balfour's Education Bill. Mr. Chatterjee had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR SALSETTE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

particular information of the inhabitants of Salsette that in pursuance of his determination communicated to them on 12th June last to ameliorate their situations by rendering them perpetual proprietors of the soil they now occupy under a very moderate and fixed rent payable to the Government, formal grants of the property in question will be issued through the Collector under the seal of the Company and signature of the Secretary to Government to such present occupants of the soil on Salsette as may be desirous and shall in consequence make application to the Collector on the spot or to the Government at Bombay to obtain them."

"2nd:—The deeds of property above alluded to will for the greater convenience and better understanding of the inhabitants to whom they may be issued be printed in separate columns of English, Portuguese and Mahratta or Guezerattee."

"3rd:—Each deed will contain the following stipulations:—

"Firstly:—A fixed and permanent proprietory right in the soil with liberty of selling mortgaging and bequeathing to the full extent of former notifications and subject only to a fixed revenue payable to Government."

"Secondly:—The revenue payable to Government will be fixed agreeably to the late settlement and the amount will be specified in each deed. The grain assessment (constituting the criterion of the amount of revenue derivable to Government from each land-holder) to be paid either in money or in kind and in such proportions of either as may best suit the convenience of the inhabitants. If any part or the whole be paid in money it will from Margasar (October) to the end of the next 10 years be received at the following rates:—

	per morah.
"For White Batty	Rs. 20
"For Black Batty	Rs. 16

"Thirdly:—The amount of grain assessment specified in each deed of property will be considered invariable to the present possessors and their posterity and is never to be changed or enhanced whatever may be the quality, description or value of the produce of the soil, the increase or augmentation of the value of which will, therefore, be the unincumbered reward of the industry and good management of each proprietor."

"Fourthly:—The Governor-in-Council trusts that terms so well calculated to promote the interests and happiness of the inhabitants of Salsette will be received with satisfaction by all those who are the objects of the benefits, they are intended to produce and that the good effects of these salutary regulations will soon be manifest in a progressive addition to the wealth and prosperity of that island which has long been and must ever continue an object of his special care and attention."

"By order of the Honourable the Governor-in-Council."

(Sd.) Robert Rickards,
Secretary to Government.
"Bombay Castle, 10th August 1801."

It is necessary to explain some portions of this Proclamation in the light of the other contents of the Regulation of 1808 and the decisions of the Bombay High Court. The words "proprietors of the soil" are used "advisedly and in the strict sense" as observed by the Bombay High Court in 1876 (1 Bom. 352). The question "whether the property in the soil was vested in the Company or in the occupants subject only to their payment to the Government of the "toka" or moiety of the crop "was specifically put to the Bombay Government by the 'Government-General,' as it was then called, when the latter's sanction was asked in1790 for introducing the new system. The question was evidently answered in favour of the cultivators. With regard to the theory of State proprietorship of all the land in India the Bombay High Court has observed in the judgment of 1876 that this theory "is consistent with the alienation of its proprietary rights by the Government and with the recognition of the existence of the proprietary rights in individuals by possession adverse to Government under the law of Prescription or Limitation. . . . . The reports of Elphinstone, Chaplin, Grant Duff, Robertson and others indicate very clearly that a large portion of the ryots and especially the 'Mirasdars' are, according to the ancient usage of the country, 'proprietors' of their estates." (1 Bom. 362.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The deeds mentioned in the Proclamation were not accepted by the cultivators for various reasons but the High Court decisions say that "the omission to take the deeds offered by the Proclamation in Sec. 43 would not affect the rights recognised by the Regulation . . . . . The arrangement indicated by the Proclamation came into force." The Regulation of 1808 itself says that only four deeds had been taken out, the natives being under the less inducement to apply for them . . . . . 'They have continued undisturbedly in possession of all the advantages derivable from them" . . . . . .

The Proclamation does not apply merely to the "present occupants of the soil" as the words in the first paragraph indicate. The regulation says in Section 49 that subsequent to the Proclamation the waste lands were being granted on the same terms as to assessment, etc. upon condition of total exemption for a certain number of years at the commencement. The title to the land involved in the High Court decision of 1928 was not traceable prior to 1867 and yet the Proclamation terms were held applicable to that land on the ground that the receipts for the assessment for that land were in the "archaic form of Dhep Morah at Rs. 20 per Morah as mentioned in the Proclamation."

The High Court decision of 1928 indicates that the Regulation of 1808 and the Proclamation terms apply to "suti" lands, i.e., rice lands only but the decision of 1876 was in respect of a cocoanut oart which was clearly held in the same decision as "non-suti" land and yet the Regulation was held applicable to that land. The whole Regulation and the Proclamation do not contain the words "Suti" and "Sutidar." The High Court pointed out in the decision of 1876 that the Proclamation was addressed to the "inhabitants of Salsette" and was not confined only to the Sutidars. The Mudha tenure of the Regulation of 1808 came subsequently to be called "suti" tenure (30 Bom. L.R. 992).

The rates of Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 fixed by the Proclamation for commutation of the grain assessment for the next ten years were never altered afterwards and the High Court has held that the same rates must be still considered as binding on the Government. "The survey valuation under the L.R. Code is not equivalent to the decennial valuation . . . . . It is a mere accident that the Survey assessment does not exceed the market value of the grain." (30 Bom. L.R. 992).

WORK FOR THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Land League is requested to give its immediate attention to this subject and carry on an intensive agitation to restore the ryots to their former rights. The present L. R. Code has violated the proprietary rights of the Mirasdars of the Deccan and of all cultivators of Salsette by reducing them into "occupancy tenants." But as the occupancy holding also is permanent, heritable and transferrable, the question of greater practical importance is the preservation of the permanent settlement of the revenue, and this settlement being proved to have been guaranteed by the Government under a solemn Proclamation must not be allowed to be strangulated by the Land Revenue Code which is proposed to be brought on a progressive and uptodate basis.

The decision of 1876 of the Bombay High Court points out that the building fine or non-agricultural assessment was first introduced in respect of Government lands only by Section 35 of Act I of 1865 and was inapplicable to the proprietary occupants of Salsette. This decision led the Government to change the law as it now exists in section 65 of the L. R. Code. Instead of 'Government lands' it now applies to all 'occupancy holdings.' But still the Regulation of 1808 is not repealed and the present levy of non-agricultural assessment on proprietary lands becomes illegal as the High Court has held that "the L.R. Code does not take away any legal rights which an occupancy tenant may have previously acquired independently of his bare status as an occupant under the L.R. Code "and that the levy of any assessment under the L.R. Code in the case of the lands governed by the Regulation of 1808 is illegal. (5 Bom. L.R. 694, 30 Bom. L.R. 992). But as the Code assessment and revisions have been acquiesced in by most of the landowners in Salsette through sheer ignorance of their legal rights, the Legislature must come to their rescue and compel the Government to abide by its own solemn pledge given under the Proclamation of 1801.

ALLAHABAD'S SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

Mr. U. K. Varma writes from 125 New Hostel, Allahabad:—"Under the auspices of the Allahabad Youth League a Swadeshi Bazaar will be organised somewhen in the 3rd week of November. Firms producing and selling Swadeshi goods are requested to correspond with me. They will no doubt realize that this will be a unique opportunity for advertising and popularizing their Swadeshi articles."

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The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to
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Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.
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Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

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One hour effect.
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HOW "JAIL-BIRDS ARE MANUFACTURED" IN BOMBAY

Mr. Murzban's Move to Remove Inequitous Legislation

—:o:—

At the Council Sessions at Poona, Mr. P. J. Murzban, M.A., M.L.C., while moving the first reading of the Bill which sought amend the Section 112 (d) of the alliviate the harshness of the Sruz City of Bombay Police Act 1902, made a vigorous appeal to the House to alliviate the harshness of the present section. In the course of his speech to he said:—I have brought forward this amendment with no flippant desire to obstruct the worok of the Police by hampering their hands in the rightful discharge of their executive or judicial duties.

PENALISING FOR PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

This Secition stipulates that any person who has two or more than two previous convictions, who has no employment, and who has no fixed place of residence, has no right to be on any public place, street or yard immediately after the sun goes down and before the sun rises again. Practically it means that once a man has been in prison for a previous offence, and after his emerging from jail, if he fails to secure a job, and if by chance he has no place or residence which he can call his own, he is presumed to be so dangerous to society, the moment the sun goes down, that he must make himself scarce everywhere from the vigilant eye of the Police, otherwise he is hauled up before an Honorary Magistrate under this Section. The Police keeps him in custody for necessary investigation, sometimes for eight days, sometimes for fifteen days, since the fellow cannot produce the necessary bail, and when trial does come off, in nine cases out of ten, he is given a fresh another period of three months rigorous!

In my experience as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and as a non-official Visitor of His Majesty's Prisons I have come across innumerable instances of hardships, and in my humble way I have tried to bring them to the notice of both the Magistracy and the Police of Bombay, I have repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, brought it for discussion before the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, to which I have he privilege to belong, and before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, when he was the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in conference with the President of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and the Commissioner himself.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while seeing the difficulties of the Honorary Magistrates said that as the Law at present stood nothing could be done by the Commissioner of Police, and he suggested two things:—

(1) Board of Volunteers who should go and visit the convicts in jail, and look after them on their release.
(2) Amendment of the Section by moving the Legislative Council.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, was against reducing the hours of arrest as suggested from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. and would prefer its extension to 24 hours as crimes then which had now decreased by 20/ per cent might be further be reduced.

INEQUITOUS PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

After having been conciencliously conviced that the Section 112 sub-clause (d) is a perfectly iniquitous piece of legislation and being thoroughly cognisant of the harsh manner in which it operates on certain clause of citizens, I have thought it my duty to invoke the help of this House to correct, if possible, its apperant defect. Sir, in practical experience, a man coming out of jail freshly, finds it extremely difficult to secure any work. Nobody obviously cares to give employment to a man recently out of jail. In a number of cases we find in the City of Bombay such persons living from hand to mouth during the whole day, and sleeping on public footpaths during the night. Thousands of them you will find in Bombay, who have no good fortune to claim even three square feet of ground, which they can claim to call their place of residence.

"THE HONEST UNEMPLOYED."

The legislature appears to have assumed that every convicted thief is provided with a residence to which he can retire between the hours of sunset and sunrise, on his release from jail. This is very obviously not the case. Before a person can rent a room he must obtain an employment, and having regard to the number of honest unemployed there are in the city, it is not surprising that a considerable period must elapse before a convict thief, with every desire to be honest, can obtain employment and a room. In the meantime he has to sleep somewhere, and rather than be found on premises where he has no right to be, he sleeps on the road. He is immediately arrested as found "Lying in a street." If he walks about he invites a statement that he was "loitering", and the result is the same. The three ingredients of the offences are established. He is a "reputed thief", has been found "lying or loitering" in a street or places between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The onus is then laid upon the accused to give a satisfactory account of himself, and not of his presence at the place where he was found. What satisfactory account the legislature expected a convicted thief to give of himself it is impossible to say, particularly if he was only released from jail a day, or a few days, before the date of his arrest.

"ONCE A CONVICT ALWAYS A CONVICT."

He gets a second conviction, then a third, then a fourth, and so on under the same Section. This law would not give him even a couple of hours in the evening to enjoy the amenetie of life, or even to go about for making purchases after sunset. Once a convict is always a convict.

The one chorus of wail from this class of convicts during my rounds as a non-official visitor of Prisons is that "Sarkar-Mahap" do not give them any reasonable respite to find out employment, and then to find out some place to live in. Before they are able to do so, they are clapped into prison under this same charge of loitering in other words, they are not given a decent chance of leading a straight life—they are denied practically the opportunity to reform. This is evidently and palpably so unjust and harsh.

MAGISTRATE AND COMMISSIONER'S IGNORANCE.

On trying to find out if such a piece of legislation existed anywhere else in the world. Mr. Kelly says: "I do not know what the law is in England, America or Japan with regard to the control of bad characters.'

Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate says: "With reference to your letter inquiring whether Section 112 (d) of the Bombay City Police Act or the equivalent thereof is in force in Japan, London, and America, I have to inform you that I have no information on the subject."

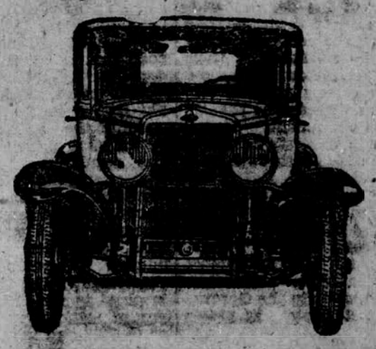
It will be seen, Sir that curiously enough, this curious piece of enactment has no parallel in any other civilised country.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kelly is afraid that these bad characters will pick pockets if they are allowed to more about free during the evening, and he, as he has oppenly said, is for stopping them from moving about all the 24 hours of the day, and he has declared that that has decreased crime in Bombay by 20 per cent. I would humbly say that the Commissioner of Police will decrease crime in Bombay by 100 per cent if he claps every posisible inhabitant of this city into jail all the 24 hours of the day, and every 30 days of the month.

Now, Sir, I will not add anything more to what I have said, but I will only say that the Released Prisoners Aid Society, of which the Chief Justice is the Chairman, has passed the following Resolutions, and it is on its records:—

"That in view of the hardships entailed on certain class of unemployed persons without residence who are found loitering or lying in a public place after sunset or before sunrise and charged under Section 112 (d) of the Indian Penal Code, this Society is of the opinion that the Bill introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. P. J. Marzban, M.A., M.L.C., J.P., for the amendment of the said Section fixing the hours four hours after sunset and before sunrise instead of as "at present after sunset and before sunrise." Has the support and sympathy of this Society, and this Society requests the President and members of the Legislative Council to to give their favourable consideration to the Bill."

EVIDENTLY



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Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
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LADY WHO NURSED MAHATMA.

—:o:—

MRS. DOKE DEAD

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The "Federated India" edited by Mr. V. Venkateshwaralu publishes the following from its South African correspondent:—

"Mrs. Doke, the wife of Rev. J. J. Doke, the first biographer of Mahatma Gandhi passed away here through an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy. The Rev. Doke died long ago. Mrs. Doke will be remembered by all Indians as it was she who nursed Mr. Gandhi to life after the serious assaults on him during the passive resistance struggle in 1909. A number of beautiful wreaths were sent nclnding among others four from Indian Associations and one from Mr. Gandhi."

"It is reported Miss Mayo contemplates coming to South Africa."—Free Press.

THE KHOJA SHIA ISHANA ASHARI LIBRARY.

—:o:—

During the month of September 1929, 1167 persons attended and took advantage of the above Library.

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Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/5 13/16 Cash
D D 1/5 27/32
T T 1/5 13/16 To Mid-Oct.
T T 1/5 31/32 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T. T. 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 124 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 1/4 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/11-1/2 7th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 5th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 5th inst. 23 1/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 5th inst. 23 3/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/4 5th inst. 50 3/16 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 9/32 per cent. 5th inst. 6 9/32 per cent. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 13/32 per cent. 5th inst. 6 13/32 per cent. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal, 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates—16th October Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-3-6 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/5/0.
Tone of market:—Quiet and dull

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 months Discounts 6 9/32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to absence of support. Very little doing.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny,
Calcutta, October 5.

Jutes:—The manufactured commodity market passed through anxious moments due to weak holders in the market and the prices consequently sagged. 9 porter hessian receded to 13-8 from 14, to close at 13/12. But towards the close little seteadiness was evdent. The raw material also experienced the similar state of troubles and the feature market touched 61/8 to close at 62/6.

The last week's nervousness in the share market was also evident during the week under review; and business was difficult due to absence of buyers. However, at the close some buying enquiry pushed the prices up. Dalhousie which had sellers at 535 had buyers upto 550, Kamarhatty have improved from 635 to 465, Auckland from 311 to 322, Bally from 336 to 345, Kanknarrah from 530 to 450, Cheivo 330 or 340, Orient from 328 to 335, Lawrence from 725 to 740 and Uinon from 710 to 730.

Howrah and Clive which were barely maintained at 57/3 and 37/12 have advance to 58/6 and 39/4 respectively. National after going down to 30/6 had buyers upto 31.

Cottons:—There was less activity in this section. Bengal-Nagpur were a little easier market 33/4. Kesoram were quoted at 5/10. Bengal Luxmi small lot was reported at 79/8.

Coals:—After a lapse of about two weeks' inactivity and easier feeling there was some enquiry at the close and the prices have appreciated. Equitable have advanced from 24/14 to 25/10, Amalgamated from 16 to 16/6. West Jamuria from 11/8 to 12, Bokaro and Ramghur from 17/4 to 18, Ghusick and Muslia from 12 to 12/12, Nazira from 15/8 to 16, Union from 23/10 to 24/4 and Samla from 9/2 to 9/12. Deoli were done at 18/8. Kalapahari after touching 25/4 have come down to 24/4. Raneegunge were done at 44/8.

Tea Shares:—This week there was less activity here, but the prices were well maintained with enquiry for better scrips. Rutema were reported at 11/4, and Kornafuli at 64, and Sungma at 14.

Banks:—Were practically neglected with a transaction of Imperial Bank Conty. reported at 338 and Bank of India at 99.

Government Securities:—The market has ruled quiet with less business. 3½ per cent. Paper were reported at 68/11, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 at 101/8, and 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 at 77/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel after moving back to 15/12 were a steady market at 16/4, Bengal Iron have also improved from 11/12 to 12/2, a transaction in Burn and Co. was reported at 37, Britania Engng. were wanted at 4 and Ivan Jones were quoted at 6/4. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. were done at 2/12. An increase of about -8/- is to be noted in Assam Saws which were marked upto 1/8. Thorny Croft had buyers upto 1/10, Walford Transport were done at 2/12. Bengal Telephone have come down to 12/12. Midnapore were done at 132/8. Maddans were reported at 3/14. Bengal Flour were done at 164. Indian Cables were done at 5. Barooa Timber mark a fall from 35 to 19/8.

N. B.—The market will remain closed from the 9th instant to the 20th instant on account of Pooja holidays. Our next report will be issued on the 26th inst.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ordy.	0	10	10 1/2
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	2	0	0
Nundydroog Co. Ordy.	0	17	3
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1	18	3
Attock Oil	2	13	9
Associated Portland Cement	1	6	9
Underground Electrical Railways	1	2	3
Electric Supply Corpn.	2	12	0
Snia Viscosa	0	16	0
Beira Railways	1	2	6
Calico Printers	0	18	9
Marconi International Marine	2	12	6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	4	17	6
James Finlay Ord.		17	6
General Elec. Ord.	2	11	9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3	16	3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0	6	9
International Rys. of C. American Ord. Dol.	42	0	0
Malayalam Plantations	1	10	3
British Burma Petroleum	0	6	9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4	0	0
Margarine (N.V.) Unie	5	7	6
Pahagan Cosolidated Ord.	0	8	3
African Asbestos Trust	0	13	9

Market improving tendency.
Stock of rubber in London 134/8
Increase on week 1401.

WEATHER.

—:o:—

EXTENSION OF RAINFALL.

POONA, Oct. 8.

Rainfall has continued to be nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Nagpur ad has extended furin east United Provinces. Some heavy falls have again been recorded in North Bengal and East Bihar. Associated with thunderstorms, there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain Burma, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and Mysore; while a few fals have occurred in Assam and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Mergui three inches each; Tavoy two; Yamethin one; Minbu, and Toungoo a quarter; Darjeeling eight; Bogra six; Dinajpur and Purnea four; Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka and Dhubri three; Daltonganj and Darbhanga one and a half; Lucknow two; Allahabad one; Cawnpore three quarters; Gorakhpur and Bahraich a quarter; Cochin four; Mangalore three; Nellore two; Calicut and Chitaldrug one and a half; Trichinopoly and Mercara one; Marmagao, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Bellary a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bengal and is likely to extend into West United Provinces and East Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OCTOBER 1929:—

—:o:—

GENERAL REMARKS:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces and Malabar, and local in the Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while afew falls have occurred in southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, Mysore and south Madras, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east United Provinces, north Gujarat and the central Deccan, and drier in east Rajputana. Temperatures were below normal in the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 degs. at Jacobabad.

FORECAST:—Rainall is likely to extend into the west United Provinces and the east Punjab.

Raniall for 24 hours ending 8 hrs. on the 8th October 1929:

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	1.23"
Cawnpore	0.71"
Marmugao	0.50"
Karwar	0.04"
Sholapaur	0.01"
Belgaum	0.02"
Bangalore	0.08"
Mangalore	2.66"
Calicut	1.65"
Cochin	3.98"
Trivandrum	0.40"
Trinchinopoly	1.23"
Coimbatore	0.42"
Bellary	0.67"
Colombo	0.01"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Rainall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 8-10-29 Colaba Point 0.00", Fort 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date 8-10-29 Colaba Point 56.86; Fort 76.35; J. J. Hospital 62.32.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 85.44; Fort 119.66; J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 66.03; Fort 82.22; J. J. Hospital 68.38.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-10-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.875 inches (0.03 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .062 inches (normal).

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (0.9 degs. below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (0.8 degs. above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 87 miles.

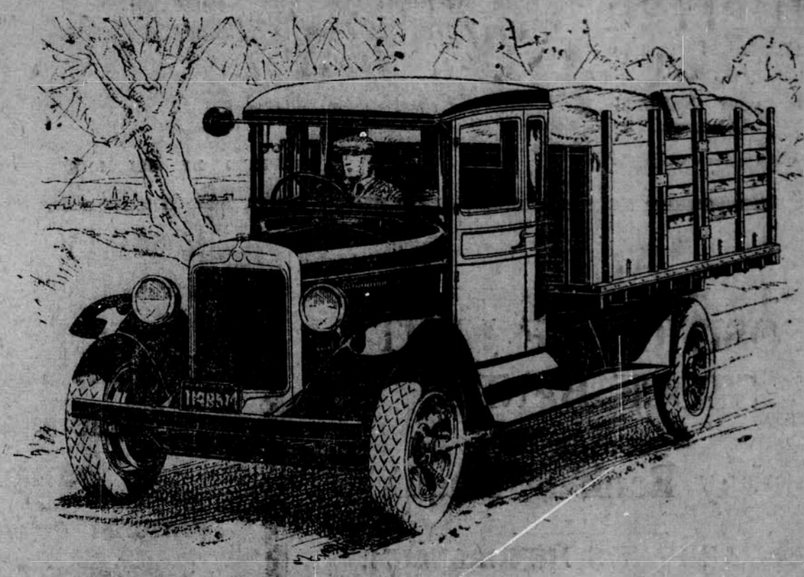
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 7.55 inches.



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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9 1929

POSITION OF JOINT STOCK BANKS

Bombay Banking Enquiry.

CENTRAL BANK'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the continuation of the full text of the memorandum submitted by the Central Bank of India Ltd., to the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee:—

The rapid growth of deposits with the leading Joint Stock Banks, like the Central Bank, the Bank of India and the Allahabad Bank shows that a section of the Indian public is inclined to support indigenous institutions, and, but for the factors referred to hereunder, the deposits and the business of these Banks would have shown considerable improvement during the last few years.

The nervousness of the people, their general tendency to give credence to rumours of all sorts regarding Indian Joint Stock Banks, and the defective law of the land on banking have considerably helped in reducing the confidence in and support of our national institutions and have checked their development, as can be seen from the following table of Deposit Figures, taken from the 1926 issue of 'Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India':—

Banks.	1921. Rs. (cro-res.)	1922. Rs. (Cro-res.)	1923. Rs. (Cro-res.)
Imperial Bank	66	57	74
Exchange Banks	75	73	68
Joint Stock Banks	80	65	48
Banks	1924. Rs. (Cro-res.)	1925. Rs. (Cro-res.)	1926. Rs. (Cro-res.)
Imperial Bank	77	78	74
Exchange Banks	71	71	72
Joint Stock Banks	55	57	63

It is a matter of common knowledge that certain litigious Shareholders in Bombay Companies have made it a practice to seek to embarrass the management of the Companies by lodging complaints in Criminal Courts charging such managements with breaches of Companies Act. The Law, as it stands at present, enables any individual to institute criminal proceedings in respect of some technical and extremely trivial default on the part of the Company which might enable the complainant to claim that he was legally justified in taking action, though the sole motive may be to damage the reputation of the Company concerned and its management The existing remedies cannot protect the credit of the Company, and irreparable harm is done to it during the period between the institution and the result of the proceedings and any subsequent proceedings, which it is in the interest of the complainant to have protracted over an inordinate length of time In the bulk of the technical offences under the Indian Companies Act no person has been damnified, and it is open to one who has suffered no damages to institute proceedings without any check. This defect in the Law would not seriously affect Companies in general, who do not stand to suffer monetarily by such proceedings. In the case of a Bank, however, such reckless proceedings, though they may ultimately prove futile, cannot but do great, and sometimes irreparable, mischief, because credit is the very breath of a Bank's existence, and once that is shaken its deposits are bound to be steadily drained. It may well be conceived, therefore, what a disastrous effect such proceedings, instituted in a Criminal Court of Law against a Joint Stock Bank, needs must produce on the general body of its depositors.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

To arrest vicious activities of the type referred to above, legislation on the lines of the English Vexatious Indictments Act of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., C. 17.) and Costs in Criminal Cases Act of 1908 (8 Edw. VII, Ch. 15.) may profitably be introduced. Such legislation might also make it necessary to obtain the fiat of the Advocate-General or Public Prosecutor or the leave of a Judge-in-Chambers, before instituting proceedings in respect of certain offences under the Indian Companies Act.

It would not be out of place at this stage to reproduce hereunder an extract from the Judgment delivered by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten of the Bombay High Court in Criminal Application for Revision No. 387 of 1927 in case of Parashuram Dataram Shamdasani (Complainant) vs. N. B. Sakhatwala and 5 others on behalf of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., (Opponents):—

"I wish to add speaking for myself that I think it might be considered whether Section 282 of the Companies Act should be amended by requiring the sanction of the Advocate-General before any prosecution is launched under that Section. The present Company happens to be an Iron and Steel Company but one can imagine cases of banking companies, for instance where their credit is a more tender plant than that of an Iron and Steel Company. There are certain provisions here and in England which impose a check on persons desiring to put the Criminal Law in motion in other respects and it may be that a similar check might be usefully imposed as regards section 282, at any rate as regards banking companies in India".

The learned Chief Justice dealing with Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act further observes as follows:—

"I fully recognise that in the case of dishonest men it may be very proper to resort to this criminal remedy under the Companies Act. But when it is a 'Bona fide' dispute on which people may take different views, that is not, in my opinion, a case which is best fitted for a Police Court."

It is of course not for a moment suggested that the rights of individual Shareholders should be abridged or curtailed. It is very necessary, at the same time, to afford necessary protection to Companies against improper exercise of machinery, which was intended by law to be for the benefit of the public and not to be a means by which personal spite or desire for revenge could be satisfied and notoriety gained.

Government, the Imperial Bank and the Exchange Banks do appreciate this sorry state of affairs, but they have not so far come forward to have the existing defects in the law removed, perhaps because they have hitherto not been affected, directly or indirectly, thereby.

Every time that a nervous feeling prevails due to rumours against Joint Stock Banks, deposits are withdrawn and placed with the Imperial or the Exchange Banks or Joint Stock Banks under European management, nullifying the long and strenuous efforts of Joint Stock Banks to build up their deposit figures. Thus, its growth is checked, its credit affected, and the progress of Joint Stock Banks, as a whole, is hampered.

NERVOUS DEPOSITORS.

Indian depositors as a class are particularly sensitive to the slightest rumours. Almost anything in connection with a bank under Indian management where they have deposited their funds is enough to throw them off their balance. Discretion and reason are strewn to the winds and nothing short of actual recovery of their deposits will satisfy them. A rumour of a loss of even 3 or 4 lacs to a Joint Stock Bank under Indian management is enough to upset them and to make them nervous about the safety of their monies, even though the bank's capital may be several crores. To meet such unforeseen demands it is necessary for such banks to keep a large amount of Government securities, as in times of crisis they cannot expect to receive clean help of even a rupee from the Imperial Bank, the Exchange Banks or other rival Institutions, and borrowing against securities alone from the Imperial Bank can enable them to meet the situation. The larger the amount of their demand liabilities, the greater the volume of Government Securities that they must keep on hand to meet the sudden demands of their nervous depositors. Now, in maintaining a large block of Government Securities there are several disadvantages. Besides loss of Interest in locking up funds in Government Securities, depreciation and fluctuations in the prices of securities have to be faced, and the resultant loss varies according to the magnitude of the holding. This is again a distinct disadvantage to Joint Stock Banks under Indian management as against their rival Joint Stock Banks under European management, besides the Imperial and the Exchange Banks.

THE CHEQUE HABIT.

As the Bombay Clearing House keeps only the record of the total amount of cheques that pass through Clearings, and no record is maintained of the respective number of such cheques from different banks, it is not possible to express any definite opinion as to how far the exemption of Stamp Duty on cheques has helped to develop the cheque habit in the Province. But these figures alone can hardly be a correct index of the real state of affairs, as in our Province as well as throughout the country a large number of cheques is presented for payment at the counter. There are no records published by Banks giving particulars of such cheques. As far as the Central Bank of India is concerned, according to its records the percentages of cheques passed through the Clearings and those paid at the counter are 45 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. As to the total number of cheques drawn on us, we find an increase of about 20 per cent in 1928, and of about 25 per cent in 1929, as against 1925 and 1926.

Since the growth of indigenous Joint Stock Banks in our Province, there is no doubt that the cheque habit amongst the people has developed considerably. Interest on daily balances, facility of drawing up and signing cheques in the Vernacular, easy access to Bank officials, local branches conveniently situated in business quarters, and speedy encashment of cheques at the counter are the principal factors that have proved instrumental in inducing people to make use of banks for the deposit of their surplus funds.

(To Be Continued.)

BOMBAY CHRONICLE Trade and Engineering Supplement

FEATURES OF THE COMING ISSUE.

NEW PETROL ENGINE
COLD STARTING OIL ENGINE
OIL MILLING MACHINERY.

ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING.
BUILDING OF BUS BODIES.

FINANCES OF CURRIMBHOY GROUP OF MILLS.
A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

Down with Whitley Commission

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Whitley Boycott Council of Action representing twelve institutions; viz:—(1) The Workers' and Peasants' Party, (2) the Bombay Youth League; (3) the Independence for India League; (4) the Girni Kamgar Union, (5) the Mill Workers' Union, (6) the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, (7) the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, (8) the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, (9) the Bombay Port Trust Railway Union, (10) the Tramwaymen's Union, (11) the Hawkers' Union and (12) the Central Labour Board, the following programme of meetings has been arranged:—

TO-DAY.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Matunga, G. I. P. Workshops.

(2) 9-0 p.m.—Vile Parle, Tilak Mandir.

THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Damodhar Hall, Parel.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

(1) 5-30 p.m.—Damodhar Hall, Parel.

(2) 6-30 p.m.—Jinnah Hall.

PROF. ATHAVLE'S DEMONSTRATION.

YOGA AS CURE FOR DISEASES.

ASANS AND PRANAYAM.

Wonderful powers acquired through a scientific study of "Asans" and Pranayam (breath control), were exhibited by Yogdas Krishnaji Balwant Athavle before a crowded audience at the Kanara Saraswat Quadrangle, Gamdevi, Bombay on Monday night.

In a prelude to the performance the Yogdas explained that Asans and Pranayam were the most ancient forms of body and mind control (Yogasadhana). The ancient Hindu rishis had completely mastered the art and put it on a highly scientific basis. He challenged that almost every human disease and ailment could be cured by a daily performance of Asans. A proper practice of pranayam would nourish the blood and nerves tending to longevity. He appealed for a revival of this invaluable art which would restore the manhood of his depraved and downtrodden countrymen.

YOGA DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Yogdas then demonstrated several Yoga exercises requiring a very high degree of plasticity of body and breath control. He explained the utility of each Asan from a medical point of view and said that even serious diseases could be cured through "Asans". Some of the Asans were valuable in training and disciplining the various limbs of the body.

BEAT OF PULSE STOPPED.

The most astounding part of his performance was his control of breath. In the course of one "Asan" he could completely stop the beating of the pulse for a few minutes. This was tested by a doctor. Similarly he could reduce or increase his weight at will.

In conclusion he exhorted young men to reclaim this lost art which was a heritage of their ancestors.

RANGOON RICKSHAW PULLERS ON STRIKE.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The Rickshaw pullers of Rangoon have gone on strike from to-day as a protest against the exorbitant rent charged by the owners. The streets look deserted. —Free Press.

MAKE PEACE PACT EFFECTIVE.

Mr. MacDonald Addresses the American Senate.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Washington.—The galleries of the Senate were crowded by distinguished visitors, among whom were the whole of the diplomatic corps in full dress, when Mr. MacDonald addressed the American legislators in thei rown chamber,—an unprecedented action on the part of a British Prime Minister. The Premier received a roar of cheers. Addressing the house from the dais, he declared that deep down in his heart, he felt that any misunderstanding between the United States and Britain did not belong to the substance of things, and he was satisfied that it could be swept away (loud cheers). Kellogg Pact would stand out like a monument in history. "We mean it to be the guiding idea of our policy. It is absolutely impossible that any section of our forces can come into hostile conflict again, if you and we do the duty of making the Peace Pact effective."

"What is all this bother about parity? parity! take it!!!" He predicted that the naval agreement would end competitive armaments. Mr. MacDonald emphasised the present day importance of personal contacts as the foundation on which they could build enduring peace. Neither Britain nor the United States would form alliance towards any other nation. The whole sprit of war must be extirpated. He concluded with a moving reference to Dr. Stresemann as the man whose whole life was devoted to the cause of peace.—Reuter.

NO ROOM FOR CONFLICT.

MR. MACDONALD ON CANNON BONDS.

RUGBY RADIA Oct. 7.

President Hoover and Mr Ramsay MacDonald left the President's fishing camp on the Rapidan River early this morning for Washington. They reached the White House shortly before eleven o'clock. Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Sir Esme Howrad, British Ambassador, arrived at the House of Representatives at noon. The House is not in regular session, but a special sitting had been arranged for the occasion. Mr. MacDonald was loudly applauded as he entered the House. He spoke briefly saying his presence in the House was a reminder to him of how near and alike were the institutions of Britain and the United States.

Mr. MacDonald afterwards proceeded to the Senate where he declared Great Britain meant that the Kellogg Pact should be the guiding idea in her policy. It was impossible, if the two peoples did their duty in making the Peace Pact effective, for any section of their arms whether on land or sea or in air to come into a hostile conflict again. Neither Great Britain nor America would form any exclusive alliances directed against the interest of any nation or group of nations.

The following statement has been issued from the White House in the name of President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald: "We have frankly reviewed all questions which might give rise to friction between our peoples." Gratifying progress has been made and the conversations are continuing.

The British Premier and Miss Ishbell will stay at White House as guests of President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover for the next three days. A banquet is being held at the White House to-night in their honour. It promises to be a most notable event of the season at Washington.—B. O. W.

"LET US RETURN TO INDIA"

Nair Committee "Dissentients" Get Home-Sick!

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Crisis in the Central Committee is likely to develop when the Committee meet to-morrow. The meeting has been convened evidently to consider the draft report of the Secretariat further and to reach the final decisions.

LET US RETURN TO INDIA.

It is expected that Sir Harisingh Gour and his dissenting colleagues will, however, move that the draft of the Secretary as well as other drafts be referred to a Sub-Committee.

It is also likely that the dissenting members would further urge that the Committee should now return to India and reassemble about the middle of November.

Lord Irwin, it is apprehended, has not been able to smooth matters. In the course of a communication to the dissentients acknowledging their letter Lord Irwin, it is stated, conveyed that "the remedy lay in their own hands," which dissentients appear to have interpreted as meaning, that they should continue their attitude of refractoriness.

STILL AT THEIR JOB.

Meanwhile information is available that Mr. Raja, representative of the "depressed" classes, is writing a Supplementary Note while Sir Srthur Froom is writing a separate minute.—Free Press Beam Service.

"DAILY MAIL'S" LATEST

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The "Daily News" which took lead in publishing, with streamer the intentions of Labour Government to convene a round Table Conference on the Indian question publishes the views of a correspondent who appears to speak with inside knowledge. According to this correspondent the intentions of the Labour Government to convene round Table Conference is opposed in many quarters but a Conference is bound to be called.—Free Press Beam Service.

WILSON REPORT AND E. AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

(Continued from page 1)

the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Sir Samuel Wilson's Report in no way conveys the views of His Majesty's Government. We fervently hope that the Labour Government would take a broad-minded and statesmanlike view of the situation and stand by legitimate and absolutely just claims and bring about a lasting solution for the common benefit of all the races in East Africa.

We remind the Government of India that at no time in the history of Indian settlers in East Africa was the situation so serious, demanding a bold and strong stand for Indian's rights and we remind the Government that a little weakness, a little false step at this juncture would place Indians in a position of helplessness detrimental to their status as equal citizens. In our opinion the time has also come when the Legislative Assembly should seriously consider sending out a Deputation to London as they did in 1923 to support the just claims of the Indian settlers in East Africa.—A. P.

RECORD ENDURANCE SWIMMING

ROBIN CHATTERJEE IN WATER FOR 54 HOURS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

All the previous records for endurance swimming was broken by Robin Chatterjee, a fifth year student of the Allahabad University who went into water in the Cornwallish Tank at 7 on Sunday morning and came out this noon after 54 and hours.—Free Press.

"PROSECUTION, A BREACH OF FAITH"

Case Against Satin Sen.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Resuming his argument in the case against Satin Sen and thirteen others under Section 115 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor uarated further incidents in connection with the Satyagrana movement in the District of Barisal. He referred to the looting of the shop of Allaudin on March 11, 1927. Allaudin mentioned the name of the accused Rabi as one of the persons concerned in the looting. Next he related the assault on Maulvi Abdul Rahim Chaudhury, Deputy Magistrate of Patuakhali on the 12th February 1927. Mr. Chaudhury tried most of the Satyagrahis and convicted four hundred persons. The Public Prosecutor pointed out that according to the evidence it appeared that because Mr. Chaudhury was trying the cases, Satin had the impression that Mr. Chaudhury was responsible for the sacrifice of cows on open grounds and responsible to a certain extent for bitter feeling between Hidus and Mahomedans. Mr. Chaudhury stated in his evidence that he was threatened with murder and during the pail riot Satin pointed him out to his associates as the leader of the opposite party. The same day he was assaulted.

SIMON HARTAL ECHO.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that it was difficult to believe that Satin did not connive at the offence. The next incident the Public Prosecutor added, occurred on 3rd February 1928, in connection with hartal on the arrival of Sir John Simon in India. The same morning Satin was found with a number of young men picketing the market places. There was also a stray case of assault, the head master of Jugganath School being the victim.

Accused Hiralal was said to have incited others to commit assault though Hiralal had been shown to be present in the school register on 24th February, 1928. The clerk of Patuakhali Civil Court was also asaulted. Satin being told about the incident said he was sorry. According to the evidence of the witness it appeared that Satin said to his associaes: "I want three heads". So his associates went out armed with lathies and daggers in different directions to wait for people passing by that route. In this connection the Public Prosecutor narrated assaults on two Muslims.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

Referring to obstruction or assault on Nazir of Criminal Court by the accused Kisto, the Public Prosecutor said the Nazir went to the house of Kshitish Sen, Secretary of the Satyagraha Ashram, to execute distress warrant. Accused Phani said: "If a Nazir could remove an almirah from the house of our leader, what is our manhood for? He must leave his head behind."

The Public Prosecutor next narrated the find of a number of deadly weapons in a vacant house close to that of Sailen, Satin's brother on 28th February 1928. These were stored there by three of the accused. What could have been the motive of storing these weapons, asked the Public Prosecutor. On the 1st March 1928,

(Continued on page 8.)

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